
A
P A T T E R N
O F A
Well-Constituted and Well-Governed
H O S P I T A L.

W H I T E

Liber A Collegii Regis. Lond.
PATTERN

OF A

Well-Constituted and Well-Governed

HOSPITAL:

OR, A

Brief Description of the Building,
and Full Relation of the Establishment,
Constitution, Discipline, Oeconomy
and Administration of the Govern-
ment of the Royal Hospital of the

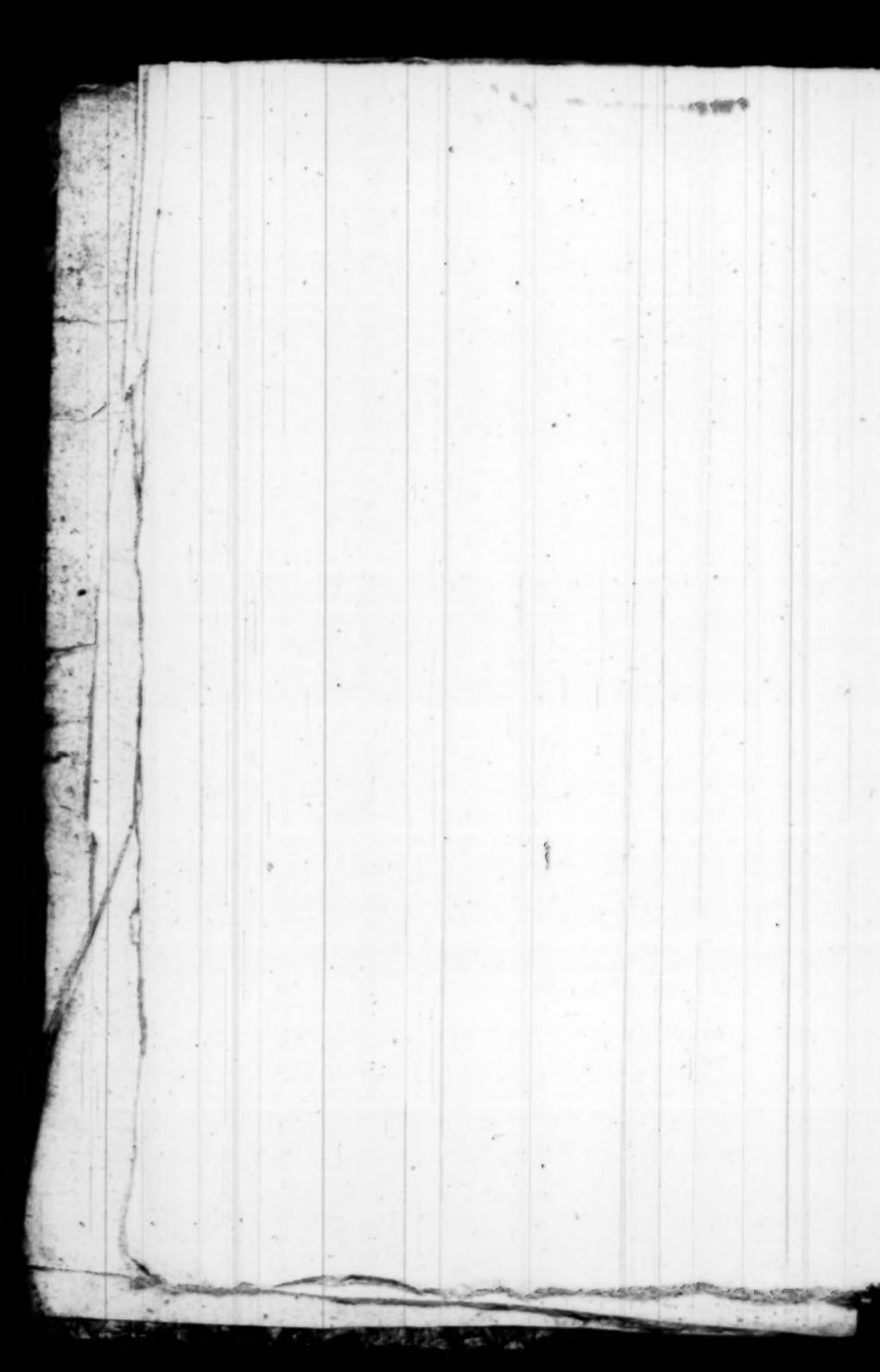
INVALIDS.

Near PARIS.

Partly Translated from a large Book Print-
ed some years ago in French; and partly extra-
eted out of some other Manuscript Relations
never before published.

LONDON:

Printed for Richard Baldwin, near the Oxford-
Arms in Warwick-Lane. MDCXCV.



T O T H E
K I N G's
Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

THAT which has
made me presume
to lay the follow-
ing Discourse at Your MA-
JESTY's Feet, is the Noble
Resolution You have form-

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

ed of providing an Habitation and Relief for Your Disabled and Distressed Seamen, by converting one of Your Royal Mansions into an Hospital, and of endowing it with Revenues sufficient for their Maintenance and Entertainment, which will be one of the most illustrious and most Useful Monuments of Your MAJESTY's Wisdom and Piety, as well as of Your Power and Greatness.

After-Ages will no less admire the Provident Care Your MAJESTY takes for the Comfortable Subsistence of the *Poor Seamen*, than the Present does what You have done

The Epistle Dedicatory.

done already for the Dis-
abled and Superannuated
Land-Soldiers, by perfecting
and establishing the Royal
Hospital near *Chelsea*, begun
and carried on in the Two
last Reigns; but with this
advantage, that to Your
MAJESTY the Glory was
reserved of beginning and
finishing a Work, so much
wanted and wished for by
Your Royal Ancestors.

By this Your MAJESTY's
Wisdom does eminently ap-
pear, in using the propereſt
Method imaginable to fix
the *Seamen* perpetually to
Your Service, when they fee
themselves delivered from
the only inquietude and dif-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

couragement they hitherto laboured under, of not knowing what shall become of them when their Wounds, loss of Limbs, or Years, shall have made them incapable of serving Your MAJESTY any longer, or of gaining a Livelihood for themselves.

The Lazy and Timorous shall no longer have that plausible Pretext they so often alledge, and which serves them as an Excuse for their unwillingness to embrace Your Service, That their Wounds having rendered them useless and unserviceable persons, they are exposed either to the leading of a wretched and languishing Life,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Life, or to suffer the miseries of Want and despicable Poverty : And the Brave and Valiant Seamen, of which Your MAJESTY's Dominions produce far greater numbers than any Kingdom upon Earth, shall no longer be in danger of employing those Hands in begging of Alms , that have so often contributed towards the gaining of glorious Advantages over Your Enemies, to the securing of Your Kingdoms, and to the enlarging the Trade and Riches of the Nation.

What new strength will not so Generous and Charitable an Undertaking add to
Your

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Your Empire ? What Zeal
and Affection to Your MA-
JESTY's Service will not
this inspire others of Your
Subjects with, when they see
those Marks of Your Royal
Bounty and Goodness ? what
shall hinder them now from
exposing their Lives, with-
out any need of force or
pressing, for Your Service,
when they behold so Magni-
ficent a Sanctuary prepared
for them, where they may
soon forget the Dangers and
Labours that often attend
that Profession ; and being
well taught the Principles
and Exercises of the Christian
Religion, may become new-
listed Soldiers in the Christian
War.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Warfare , and fitted to take
Heaven by Assault; by their
constant Prayers for all manner
of Benedictions and Felicities
to attend Your MAJESTY , and for the Safety ,
Honour and Prosperity of
Your Kingdoms, which cannot but be seconded by all
the Zeal and Affection of,

May it please Your MAJESTY,

Your MAJESTY's

Most Humble

and most Obedient

Subject and Servant.



THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

THE French Book out of which most of the following Matters relating to the Description and Government of the Royal Hospital of the Invalids near Paris are taken, being a Book of Price, and very Scarce, was Published at Paris in a large Folio, with many curious Copper Cuts of the Plans, Profils and Elevations of the whole Building in general, and of the several Apartments in particular in the Year 1683, at which time the number of disabled and Wounded Officers and

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and Soldiers did not much exceed Two thousand ; and therefore the Reader is desired to take notice, that the Oeconomical Observations, as to the Provisions and daily Expences of the House insisted upon at large in the second part of this Book, are calculated for that Number ; but since that time, especially within these last four or five years, the Compliment of the Invalids Lodged and Entertain'd there, is about double that Number ; the first design being to make it capable of holding about Five thousand men in all, comprehending Military and Civil Officers, Soldiers, and Menial Servants.

In the first Constitution of this House, it was intended for Strangers, as well as for the French King's Subjects, there being no Exception against English, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Turk or Moor ; Whether Christian or Jew, Papist, Protestant or Mahometan ; Every Body had the liberty and privilege openly to profess and own his Religion : In fine, all were Welcome who either were old Soldiers, or disabled in the Wars,

Wars, and in the King's Service, tho'
they served but a day. But now it is
quite otherwise, as to Liberty of Re-
ligion, there being none admitted since
the open and violent Invasion that was
made upon the Edict of Nantes in the
year 1684. but such as are Roman Ca-
tholicks; for when that Book was writ,
there were several Protestant Invalids
in the House, both Officers and Soldiers;
for in An. 1682. there were about
Eighty Soldiers, and Four Officers, all
Protestants, one of those last by turns,
leading twenty or thirty Soldiers every
Sunday to Charenton to Sermon, and
bringing them back in good Order and
Discipline. But upon the general perse-
cution raised against the Protestants in
France, many of them were forced to
change their Religion, or to quit the
Place; and as the Manuscript Relation
of the Government of the Invalids,
which I owe the communication of to the
Favour and Kindness of the M.R. F.
I.G. The A. B. of C. says, that all the
five English that were then in the
House, chang'd their Religion as others
did;

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did ; and that it was observed, that not one of the Twenty Scotch Soldiers did turn, tho all endeavours were used to make them do it by the Missionary Priests, but on the contrary, they became private Preachers to one another, until the general Storm raised against the Protestants all the Kingdom over, forc'd them away, since the Missionaries dispaireed of doing any good upon them , in order to their becoming Roman Catholicks ; and that of about a hundred Irish that were then in the House, my Manuscript Author says , there was hardly any one but seemed to be born with a Pope in his Belly.

How unjustifiable and barbarous soever the French King's proceedings have been against his Protestant Subjects, and arbitrary towards the rest, yet we must needs acknowledge that his care to provide for the wants and necessities of his disabled and Wounded Soldiers, by raising so magnificent a Building as the Hospital of the Invalids , and by settling such Funds upon it for the Entertainment

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ment of near five thousand persons,
is a thing worthy of no small com-
mendation ; neither is the Fabrick,
nor the Revenues belonging to it that
which in my humble opinion deserves
Praise and our Imitation most ; but that
admirable Order, Discipline, and good
Oeconomy that is establish'd and practi-
sed there ; What is more surprizing
than to see so great a Number of Men, of
different Countries and Humours, used
to all the Licentiousness and Dissolute-
ness of a Military Life, so Reformed
in their Behaviour and Morals, as to
become the soberest, civillest, modestest
and the most Industrious men in the
whole Nation ? to live in a Society un-
der those rules of good Discipline and
Order , without noise , quarrelling ,
gaming, drinking , cheating , stealing ,
giving ill Language , Whore-
ing, Swearing, or any such Irregula-
rities ? to be punctual observers of all
~~the Ecclesiastick and Military Duties~~
required of them, and diligent in the
Exercise of those Manufactures and
Traades that are set up and encouraged

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in

The Preface to the Reader:

in the House, by which all manner of Idleness and Laziness is banished from amongst them? Neither is the Constitution of this Hospital less deserving our Commendation in what relates to the Duties and Performances of the Civil Officers belonging to it, where we shall see all those Prudential and most Effectual methods set down and observed to hinder all manner of Corruption, Bribery, or abuses, from getting in amongst them in the Administration of the Government and Oeconomy of the House; and as the care that is taken to prevent Irregularities of that Nature, is very Remarkable, so is the Success of it very conspicuous; for hitherto none of them has been talked of, nor so much as laboured under the suspicion of Bribery or Connivence, at the frauds or abuses that Tradesmen they have to do with about the Provisions of the House, may happen to commit, when there is a good understanding betwixt the Officers and them. Neither is there money or presents given to obtain the favour of their custom in serving
the

The Preface to the Reader.

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the House, nor gratifications to Officers or Servants from Bakers, Butchers, Corn or Wine-Merchants, Butlers, Taylors, or Purveyors, who furnish the House with Goods, either for use or Consumption, so as not to be strict in observing any defaults either in the quality or quantity of them. No purchasing of Offices or Employments that they may reimburse themselves again all the expences of the House. Matters are so wisely contrived, that most of the Officers concerned in the Civil Government and Management of the Affairs of the House, are in a manner as checks upon one another ; and when any disorders are committed, or any of the Laws of the House transgressed, upon a full hearing and examining of the Affair, the guilty is punished without either favour or partiality, according to the demerit of the fault, and that immediately without any delay.

By all which good Rules and Discipline well Executed, this House is brought to that degree of Perfection and
a 2 Virtue,

Vertue, that there is hardly a private Family either in France or England of twenty or thirty persons in Number, better governed and more discreetly managed in all the parts of Duty, Trust, Diligence and Faithfulness, than this Hospital is.

The Manufactures and Trades that are Exercised in this Hospital, are for the Encouragement of the Industrious and Diligent, by which they get money both for their own particular uses, and for the subsistence of their Families when they have them ; and none but the Lazy and Idle complain of want of money, because they will not set themselves about the following of any Trade or Employment by which they may earn some. For the Blind and Lame are not without some sort of work suitable to their Circumstances and Capacities, by which they get a penny ; for the House allows no money to any of the Soldiers. The Trades and Manufactures that are followed in this House, have raised the Reputation of the Invalids both as to the goodness and cheapness of the work perform'd

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The Preface to the Readr.

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Perform'd by them, that many Shops in Paris are fill'd with the labour of their hands; and the King himself finding they work better and at more reasonable rates than other Undertakers, and as a mark of his willingness to encourage their Industry, has given order for most of the Cloaths for his Armies and Garrisons, to be made by the Invalid Soldiers of this Hospital; and it's thought that in a little time all the Cloaths for the whole Army will be made here.

And it is in the Government and Police of this House as it is in most things that the French King concerns himself in, and applies himself to, and which every body, how little soever acquainted with the management of his Affairs must own, that there is not a Prince in the World better served, and who pays less for every thing he has, whether it relates to his Household Expences, or Military and Naval Charges, and is less imposed upon or deceived by those he intrusts, or are concern'd about his Magazines and Stores; the exact-

The Preface to the Reader.

ness that is observed in all things relating to the Marine Affairs, being such, that there is not a Purser or Store-keeper belonging to any of his Men of War, that dares defraud him of a pound of Bisket, or yard of Rope that is not accounted for, and when remaining, not returned into the Magazines when the Ships come to be laid up in harbor so that there is not a private man in all his Dominions that manages his own Affairs with greater Oeconomy and Exactness than the French King does his in all the parts and branches of it, without any fraud or wrong done him by any he employs.

All this good Oeconomy and Police practised in this Hospital, was of the late Monsieur de Louvois contrivance and ordering; and he had a great share also in introducing the same into all the Offices and Places that belonged to his Departement in the Kings Service, and of discontenancing all sorts of bribery and corruption in the obtaining of Places or Offices, and hindring undue practices in the execution of them;

them ; and of all this, the Government of his own Family was an Eminent Instance, and that he enjoined others nothing but what he practised himself, and made all his Servants do, and observe, even to that degree of nicety, that there was not a Footman in his House that would upon any occasion of any Service done, accept of a piece of money from any Stranger ; for I have known some English Officers in the Army about fifteen years ago, that when any of his Footmen carried them orders to receive their pay, and offered them a Pistol, they wou'd by no means take it, sayinz, their Master paid them, and therefore would accept of no gratification from any body else ; and at another time when Monsieur de Louvois had done a very considerable piece of Service to a person of Quality whom I knew at Paris, (and is now in England) and sent an account of it at twelve a clock at night from Versails to Paris, in a Letter by his Footman, the Gentleman offered him ten Louis d'ors for his pains, but he refused it.

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It was not so in France in Cardinal Mazarines time , when the meanest Officers and Servants belonging to the Great men in business, made no difficulty to gather great Riches in few Tears, nor scruple accepting of bribes and gratifications from all hands ; and when Monsieur Fouquet⁷, being Intendant of the Finances, his Porter's Place in the Christmas and other Holidays was reckoned to be worth Fifteen hundred or Two thousand Pilstols.

How much would it tend to the Glory and Reputation of our Nation, where men of Vertue, Probity, Diligence and Capacity are no less numerous than in our Neighbour Nation, if we would vigorously resolve to follow the Model of so Admirable and Praise-worthy a Constitution and Administration of Government in some of our Hospitals that are plentifully endowed, and capable of being brought into good Order and Discipline , if the Governors and Directors of them would strenuously and Impartially exert

ert their Power, and execute the trust reposed in them, by reforming abuses, extirpating corruption, punishing Licentiousness and Debaucheries, establishing good Rules, and seeing them punctually observed, and by improving every thing to the best advantage they were design'd for by their Pious Founders and Princely Benefactors; that Sobriety, Virtue, and true Piety may be brought into fashion, and practised among them, Diligence and Industry encouraged and rewarded in those who are desirous and capable of working at some Trade or other, and the contrary qualities discountenanced as much as possible; such a Reformation as this in our Hospitals being no less practicable than desirable, would render them the Delight as well as Glory of our Nation, and enlarge the hearts of many worthy and generous persons towards their further encouragement and maintenance, especially for the poor Seamen, for whose Relief and Subsistence His Majesty does most graciously

ciously concern h:imself, and has already given order for the Building of a Royal Hospital for them at Greenwich, where we hope to see that good Order and Discipline, those Methods of Oeconomy and Police established and faithfully observed, that we have bee admiring and commending in our Neighbour Nation.

THE

THE
SUBSTANCE
OF THE
French AUTHOR'S
INTRODUCTION.

*Giving an Account of the Rise and
Progress of the WORK.*

AFTER that the French King had, in one Campaign only, conquer'd and brought under his Subjection a great Number of Towns and considerable places in Flanders, and given Peace to his People by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Aix la Chapelle* in the year 1667, it was His Majesties desire that they who had contributed most to the great repose which

His

His Kingdom then Enjoy'd, should partake of those Advantages which at the hazard of their Lives, and Expence of their Blood , were purchas'd for others. 'I was this consideration that moved that Prince not only to apply himself to the reparation of those Dammages and Evils the Wars had produc'd, but also to provide for the necessities of both Officers and Soldiers, that the destiny of Arms , or time in the Revolution of many years had made uncapable of serving any longer: The King not being able to suffer, that Military men who had employ'd most of their time in fighting of Battels, taking of Towns from the Enemies, and in defending of the Frontiers, should be left helpless and indigent, and expos'd to all the consequences of Poverty, and Inconveniences of their Wounds or Age. Therefore he resolv'd to find out a way of giving relief to those deserving persons , without making the rest of his Subjects uneasy ;

easy ; thinking that the vast Ex-
pences he had been at in the En-
largement of his Dominions , and
for the safety and Ornament of
His Kingdom, do no ways lessen
the riches of private persons , nor
hinder the opulence of his People ;
so that the King without laying
any new Imposition or Tax on
his Subjects , has found the Se-
cret, how he may handsomely
and conveniently maintain a great
number of Officers and Soldiers
that the Wars he thought himself
obliged to carry on , had already
put out of condition , or might
do , of continuing any longer in
that Profession ; and this was only
by redressing and correcting the
abuses and corruptions that of a
long time had been committed in
the management of the appoint-
ments of the *Lay Monks* , and by
uniting all of them to the *Hospi-*
tal of the *Invalids* , and at the
same time joining to those pensions
and allowances two *Deniers* in the

liver

livre (which is about 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in the pound Sterl). in lieu of six Deniers which heretofore were deducted (on pretence of charitable uses, and claimed as a right or perquisite belonging to the charge of the *Colonel General* of the *French Infantry* in former times) out of the extraordinary charges of the War. Of all this the King has caused a Fund to be made, and appropriated it as a sufficient Revenue for the project he had formed, of erecting an Hospital for the Invalids. Whereupon the King made an *Edict* in the year 1679, for the execution of this great design, and had it ratify'd in *Parliament*, and in all the Courts of Judicature; which *Edict* being the Foundation of the great Work treated of in the following Discourses, I have thought fit to insert here, which may serve not only for an authentick proof of the singular care the French King has taken to provide an Habitation and Maintenance for his Invalid Soldiers, but also for a Model to others

others to act by, who are, or may be inclined to set about so generous a work. Neither is it amiss to consider with what great diligence this mighty work was carried on and finished ; for hardly were more than Eight years employ'd in the Building and Furnishing of it.

The *Edict* was sign'd in *April* 1679. Registered and past in the Parliament of *Paris* on the fifth of *June* the same year ; on the ninth of *June* it was Registered in the *Court of Aides* ; Registered in the Books of *Register*, of the King's *Great Council* on the twenty eighth of *June* ; Registered at the *Receipt of the Finances* of the *Generality of Paris* on the ninth of *July* ; and on the eighteenth of *August* it past, and was Registered in the *Chamber of Accompts*, the King's Attorney General assisting and requiring the Expedition of the same, and to be executed in all those Courts according to its form and tenor.

T H E

THE
FRENCH KING'S
EDICT
FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT
Of the said
HOSPITAL.

LEWIS by the Grace of God,
King of France and Navarre, to
all present and to come, Greet-
ing:

WHEN the Peace where-
withal it pleased God to
bless us about the end of
the year 1659. and was
concluded at the Pyrenees betwixt Us and
the Catholick King, had for that time esta-
B blished

The French King's Edict.

blished again the Repose of almost all Christendom, and delivered Us from the Care We were obliged to take for the Preservation of Our Kingdom, and from being watchful against the Attempts that Our Enemies might make upon it from abroad; We apply'd Our Selves to nothing more, during the Continuance of the said Peace, than to the thoughts of redressing those Evils that the War had caused within it, and remedying those Abuses that were introduced into the most part of all Orders and Ranks of Persons; which have had all the Success we could have wished thereupon. And whereas for the the Accomplishment of so useful and so advantageous a Design, We have judged it no less worthy of Our Charity, than of Our Justice, to retrieve out of Misery and Want those poor Officers and Soldiers of Our Troops, who either being grown Old in Our Service, or become Lame and Maim'd in the former Wars, were not only out of Condition to continue longer in Our Service, but also disabled from doing any thing for a Livelihood and Subsistence for themselves. And considering it was very reasonable that those who have so freely exposed their Lives, and were not sparing of shedding their Blood for the Defence and Support of this Monarchy, and who so successfully have contributed towards the gaining of the Battles

The French King's Edict.

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tels and the Victories we have so often obtained over our Enemies, towards the taking of their Towns, and the Defence of our own; and who by their Vigorous Resistance, and Generous Efforts have often reduced them to the Necessity of desiring Peace of Us, should enjoy that repose themselves which they have establish'd and secured to Our other Subjects, and pass the rest of their Days in Tranquility. Considering likewise that nothing is more capable of perverting and hindring those that have an inclination to bear Arms, from embracing that Profession, than to see the miserable Condition to which most of them are reduced that engaged themselves therein, and not having any thing, are either become Old in the Service, or Lame and Maim'd, if Care be not taken for their Subsistence and Maintenance.

We have therefore formed a Resolution to provide against this Inconveniency; and tho we have heretofore endeavoured to mitigate and give ease to the Misery of the said disabled Persons, either by granting them the Places of Lay-Monks in all the Abbies and Priories of our Kingdom, which in all time have been allotted to them; or by sending them, as We have often done, into Our Frontier Towns and Garrisons, there to Subsist, and be entertain'd by the means of the Pay

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The French King's Edict.

which we allowed them, in the same manner as we did to others of Our Soldiers in Our Troops. Yet notwithstanding, it has so hapned that most part of those Soldiers, preferring the liberty of wandring up and down, before all those Advantages, some of them by Compounding and Bargaining about the said Places of Lay-Monks, wherewith they were provided, quitted them; others by having deserted the said Frontier Places, are fallen again into their former Misery and Want: We have judged it befoful and proper for the redressing of this Evil, to have recourse to other Ways and Means: And after having examined a great many that were laid before Us upon this Subject, We have found none more proper, than that of causing to be Built and Erected in some convenient place, and near to Our good City of Paris, a Royal Hospital, of a Bigness and Largenesse, capable of receiving into it, and of Lodging all the Officers and Soldiers, as well Lame and Maim'd, as Old and Decay'd, of Our Troops; and to appropriate to it a sufficient Fund for their Subsistence and Entertainment. To which effect, and to pursue so Pious and Commendable a Design, and to put the last hand to so Useful and Important a Work, We have given Our Orders for the Building and Erecting the said Royal Hospital at the end of the Fauxbourg of St. Germain,

The French King's Edict.

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main, of Our good City of Paris, and in the Building whereof Men are constantly at Work by means of the Fund of Two Deniers in the Liver, which by an Order of Our Council of State, of the 12th of March, 1670. We have given Orders to the Treasurers of War, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, and to the Treasurer of the Light-horse, to keep in their hands upon all the Payments and Expences that generally they shall make or issue out of the Management of Monies belonging to their Charge and Offices, to be this Fund of Two Deniers in the Liver, to be employ'd and laid out as well for the Building of the said Hospital, as for the furnishing of it conveniently and handsomely. And whereas the said Hospital is already far advanced, and almost in a Condition to Receive and Lodge the said Lame, Old, and Decay'd Persons, there remains no more but to provide for their convenient Subsistence and Entertainment there; and for other things that regard the good Order and Discipline, which we are desirous should be settled and observed in the said Hospital; We let you to know, that for these Causes, after having had this Affair brought into Deliberation in Our Council, We by the Advice thereof, and of Our Special Grace, Full Power, and Authority Royal, have by this present Edict, perpetual and irrevocable, Founded,

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Estat-

The French King's Edict.

Established, and set apart, do Found, Establish, and Set apart for ever the said Royal Hospital, which We have qualified by the Title of the Invalids, that We are now Building, and causing to be Built at the end of the said Fauxbourg of St. Germain, of Our said City of Paris, for the Lodging and Entertainment of all the poor Officers and Soldiers of Our Troops, who have been, or shall be disabled, or who being grown Old in the Service, are become incapable of doing any more. Of which Hospital, as we are the Founder, so will we also be the Protector, and Immediate Conservator, without depending on any of Our Officers, or being liable to the Visitation or Jurisdiction of Our Great Almshouse, nor of others. And to the end that the said Royal Hospital may be endowed with a sufficient and certain Revenue, that can never fail for the Maintenance and Entertainment of the Invalid Officers and Soldiers belonging to it, We have annexed and appropriated, and by this present Edict, do Annex and Appropriate for Perpetuity, all the Monies arising out of the Pensions of the Places of Lay-Monks or Brothers of all the Abbeys and Priories in Our Kingdom, which may or ought to bear any, according and in manner as it was by Us regulated, as well by Our Declaration of the Month of January, 1670. as by the Decrees

The French King's Edict.

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Decrees of Our Council of State, of the 24th of January of the said year 1670. and the 27th of April, 1672. And for as much as We are well informed, That the Number of Lame, Old, and Decayed Officers and Soldiers, is very great; and it not being possible but that it must encrease considerably (War being now open and declared); and lest that the Funds arising from the Pensions of the said Religious-Lay-Persons should not be sufficient for their Maintenance and Entertainment, 'tis thought necessary to make further Provision for't elsewhere. To support therefore so useful an Establishment, and to prevent its ever coming to fail for want of sufficient Funds besides, We have moreover, and by the same Authority as aforesaid, appropriated and annexed, and for ever do appropriate and annex that also which arises from the Two Deniers in the Liver, of all the Payments that shall be made by Our General-Treasurers of the Ordinary and Extraordinary of Our Wars and Light-horse, because of their said Charges; and by that of the Artillery, after what shall be necessary to be employ'd as well for the Building of the said Hospital of the Invalids, and perfecting of it, as for buying of Furniture, and other things that are necessary and fitting to have within it, to render it habitable and useful. Our Will and Intention is, That by the means of the

B 4 said

The French King's Edict.

said Royal Hospital, and of the forementi-
oned Funds wherewith we have endow'd it,
all the Officers and Soldiers, Lame, Old,
and Decay'd, of Our Troops, be Lodged, Nou-
rished, and Cloathed, during their Lives in
it. That as the said Hospital is not design'd
but for the Lodging and Entertainment of the
said Invalid Officers and Soldiers, so the
forementioned Funds wherewith we have en-
dow'd it, are sufficient to afford all that: We
will, that there cannot, and shall not be re-
ceived, nor accepted of for the use of the said
Hospital, any Foundations, Gifts, or Grati-
fications that may happen to be thereunto made
by any Persons, and for any Cause or Pre-
tence whatsoever. As also, that there cannot
be thereunto made any Acquisition or Pur-
chase of Inheritance, Hereditaments, nor
immovable Goods whatsoever, unless it be
of the Lands and Hereditaments, near and
contiguous to, or round about the said Hospi-
tal, which shall be judged necessary for the
greater Conveniency, Profit, and Embellish-
ment, and for the preserving the View and
Prospect thereof; And that it is to be by pay-
ing the true Value thereof according to the
Estimate that shall be made of it, in case the
Proprietors of the said Lands and Heredita-
ments neighbouring to the Hospital, should re-
fuse to treat amicably about them. Forbidding
more expressly all other Acquisitions, Purchases,

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The French King's Edict.

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Gratifications, or Donations, that may thereunto be applied: And declaring from this present, as heretofore, all Contracts, and other Acts, which may have been made and past to the prejudice of this, Null, Void, and of no Effect and Value. Which Hospital, together with the Lands and Grounds within the Precincts thereof, and that are contiguous and joyning to it, and are of its dependance; We have mortified, and do by this present Edict mortify; as also what hereafter may be acquired of nearer and nearer, for the Convenience and Embellishment of the said Hospital, as is before said; without, that for reason of this, any one should be obliged to pay any Fines or Duties of Mortmaine, or of any Redemption, Fines of any Alienation and Sale, or Redemption for what shall be held of Us, by Title of any Chief or Quit-Rent of Our Demesnes; all other Engagements and Alienations to the contrary notwithstanding. As also without paying any Fines of Frankfiefs, and of new Purchases, Ban or Arrierman, Taxes, or other Duties whatsoever, that are or may be due unto Us, whereof we fully discharge the said Hospitals. And in so far, as is or shall be needful, We have from this present, and as heretofore made, and do make a free Gift thereof unto it, altho' that the whole and all be not particularly express, nor as yet happen'd; all Laws and Ordinances
hereunto

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bercunto contrary notwithstanding; which upon this account We have abrogated, and do abrogate: But on condition however, to indemnify the particular Proprietors of whom those Lands and Hereditaments so acquired shall be found to hold, of all that shall or may be due unto them, because of the said Moraine. We do in like manner declare the said Hospital exempt and free from all Parish-duties, of Watch and Ward, Fortifications, Enclosures of City and Fauxbourg, and generally from all Publick and Private Contributions and Taxes of what nature soever they are or may be, tho not here particularly express or specified in this present Edict; and that the said Hospital shall enjoy all the said Exemptions and Immunities entirely, and without reserve. And for as much as the good Order and Discipline which we will have alway to be kept and observed in the said Royal Hospital, shall principally depend upon the care of the Director and Administrator General thereof, and that for this Effect it is very important not to trust this Charge to any but to such a Person of Remarkable Authority and Dignity; We have for this reason resolved to rely upon him, of Our Secretaries of State and of Our Commands, who has, or shall hereafter have the Department of War; who shall in the said Quality of Director and Administrator-General of the said Hospital, have Power

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Power to do, and Cause to be done and executed, all that he shall judge necessary and convenient for the establishing and maintaining of good Government and Discipline in it. For which cause, We Will and Enjoyn, That every Month there shall be held and called by the said Director and Administrator-General, an Assembly within the said Hospital, at which may assist the Collonel of Our Regiment of French Guards, the Lieutenant-Collonel and the Serjeant-Major of that Regiment; and the Collonels of the Six Old Bodies of Our Infantry; as also the Collonel of Our Light Horse, the Master de Camp-General, and the Commissioners-General thereof, the Collonel-General of Dragoons; to hold a Council, and therein to see and advise about Statutes, Regulations and Orders, which shall be thought fit to be made, as well for the Jurisdiction, Policy and Discipline, Correction and Chastisement of those who shall happen to be faulty, as for the Right Administration and Government of the said Hospital. And if it shall happen that any difficulty arise about those Statutes, Rules and Orders, either as to the explication, or to the observation and execution of them, Our Intention is, That they shall be removed and decided by the Plurality of the Voices of those who shall be present and Assist at the said Council, who as well as the Ad-

ministra-

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ministrator-General, and Directors, are not, and may not pretend, to, any Sallaries or Appointments whatsoever, but shall be obliged to bestow their Charitable indeavours and labours freely, for the Good and Advantage of the House. And whereas upon account of the Establishment of the said Hospital, many Persons who may not be duly Qualified, may, by Counterfeiting of Certificates, surprise, or some other way be admitted into the said House, and unduly enjoy the same favour that those do for whom it is design'd; and that it is a matter of no small concern to prevent and hinder all Abuses in this Affair; we Ordain, That no body may, or is to be received into the said Hospital, but after that the Certificates be shall bring of his Services, shall have been presented to the said Council, and there been seen and examined, and been judged good and sufficient. And forasmuch as We have heretofore caused the Certificates of those who have served in the late Wars, to be carefully examined, and such as were found to have the Qualifications required, to be admitted into the said Hospital, We forbid all those who shall Assit at the said Council, to receive for the time to come any Invalid Officers or Soldiers into the said Hospital, but those who shall actually serve in the Army which we have at present, or shall hereafter have

have on foot. And as concerning the Officers, Servants, and Domesticks, who are to be employed in the said Hopital for the help and assistance of the Invalids, We have given, and do give Power and Authority to the Director and Administrator-General to name and present unto Us for that purpose, those he shall find most capable and necessary to be settled there, such as Governor, Almoner, Chaplain, Receiver, Comptroller, Physician, Apothecary, Chyrurgeon, and others, who shall be received and admitted to the Functions of their Charge, by vertue of the Provisions and Brevets which we shall cause to be expedited for them upon the Nomination and Presentation of the said Director and Administrator-General, who may also establish in the said Hospital all the menial Servants and other Domesticks, that shall be judged needful and convenient, and to deprive and turn them out at his pleasure. We will also, That the Physicians so established, enjoy the same Honours and Privileages, that those do that are Physicians in ordinary to our House. We will likewise, That the Chief Chyrurgeon, who shall serve in the said Hospital, acquire and obtain his Freedom in Our good City and Suburbs of Paris, after having Served and Labour'd in the said Hospital during the space of Six years together; which we Will to be going on in respect of him who serves at present.

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sent in the said Hospital, from the day he came into it. And as concerning the Artisans, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers, who shall Work in the said Hospital, That they shall not be subject to the Visits and Searches of the Masters or *furats*, nor sought after, nor molested for all or any of the Work and Manufactures which they shall make in the said Hospital for the use, benefit, and service thereof only. As for what concerns the Management of the Funds annexed and appropriated for the support and entertainment of the said Hospital, Our Will and Intention is, That the same be paid and delivered into the hands of the Receiver of the Hospital, to be employed and laid out according, and conform to the Orders and Warrants that shall be expedited thereupon by the Director and Administrator-General of the said Hospital; and that at the end of every year there be an Assembly held in the said Hospital for to Examine, State, and Conclude the General Accompt of the Receipts and Issues that shall have been made during the said year, for the said Hospital, by the Receiver thereof, according to the said Warrants and Orders; At which Assembly, besides the abovementioned Officers who have right to be present in the said Hospital every Month, all the Collonels, Master de Camp, and Lieutenant-Collonels of Regiments, as well of Infantry, as Cavalry and Dragoons, that

that shall be then at Paris, may assist. Not that the said Receiver is obliged to accompt before others than those who shall be then in the said Assembly at the end of every year; We will that the Accompts which he shall then present to the said Assembly, and shall be there stated, may serve him for a sufficient Discharge of his management every where whom it may concern; and if by the said stated Accompts there be found Money remaining over and above what has been laid out, Our Intention is, That the same may not be disposed of but by our Express Orders, reserving to our selves in that case to apply the same in Gratifications in favour of such Officers of our Troops who may happen to be Disabled, or have Signalized themselves above others, according, and in manner as we shall judge fitting. And because it is very convenient and reasonable to grant some Franchises to the said Hospital, considering the design and use of it, We Will and Intend, That the said Hospital enjoy the Right of Freedom from Gabells of Salt, for all the Salt necessary for the Provision of the House, to the Amount of Thirti Minots yearly, and every year to be taken out of the Granary of our City of Paris, wherewith We Will that the General Farm of our Gabells be charged, without Paying any thing more than the Merchants first Rate, as also that of Exemption and Freedom

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Freedom from all dues of Entries, of Taxes,
 and Aids, or Excise, and all other Duties
 whatsoever, for the quantity of Three hundred
 Muids of Wine; all which shall be done
 and passed upon the Certificate of the said Di-
 rector and Administrator-General; all other
 Acts, Edicts, Declarations, to the contrary
 notwithstanding. We enjoyn Our loving and
 faithful People holding our Court of Parliament
 of Paris, Chamber of Accompts, Court of
 Aids in the said place, President and Treasu-
 rer-General of France, at the receipt of Our
 Finances established in the said City of Paris,
 That they cause this present Edict to be Read
 and Enregistered, and that the Contents there-
 of be inviolably Kept and Observed according
 to its Form and Tenour, without suffering
 that it be counterven'd or infringed in any
 manner of way, or for any cause or pretext
 whatsoever, For such is Our Pleasure.
 And to the end that this may be a firm and
 fixt Thing for ever, We have caused our Seal
 to be put to these said Presents, saving in other
 things Our Right, and that of others in all
 things. Given at Versails in the Month
 of April, in the Year of our Lord 1674,
 and of Our Reign the 31st. Signed
Louis, and beneath, By the King.

Le Fellier Vita Daligre.

THE

THE
 DESCRIPTION
 OF THE
 Royal HOSPITAL
 OF THE
INVALIDS, &c.

P A R T I.

A R T. I.

The General Description.

TH E Royal Hospital of the *Invalids*, which for the Nobleness ^{The Situation.} of the Design, Solidity, Convenience, Beauty, Order, Disposition, Decorum, and Oeconomy of the Work, is not much inferior to the *Louvre* it self; is Situated in a large spacious Plain, that is neither straitned nor bounded in its Prospect by any heighth, upon a somewhat Rising ground, al-

C most

The Description of the

most in the middle of the Plain of *Grenelle* at the farthest end of the *Fauxbourg* of *St. Germain*, just at the end of the Rue *Grenelle* on the West-side of *Paris*. The great *Facade*, or Frontespiece of the House looks full North, and opposite almost to the middle of the *Cours de la Reigne*, with a large Paved way before it that leads down to the River; the way is Five hundred and twenty Yards Long, and Twenty Broad, from the House to the Bank of the River *Seyne*.

Figure.

The whole Building is surrounded with pleasant Fields and Pastures, which render the Scituation of it no less agreeable, than the Air that is breathed there makes it Healthful. The Wall that encompasses it, is about a Mile and half round. The Figure of the whole is exactly Square.

The Anticourt.

The *Anticourt* which is before the House, and called the *Great Court*, is like a great *Terras* with an insensible descent from the House down to the River, that the Rain may run off the more easily. This *Anticourt* somewhat resembles a great *Half-Moon*, whose Horns are joyned to both the extream ends of the House, and its middle to the first Gate coming in; from which Gate there are

Three

Three Paved ways which lead you up to the Three common Gates of the Hospital, each distant about Two hundred Foot one from the other. The middle way is twice larger than the Pall-mall, and brings you straight to the *Portal*, or great Gate of the House, and is called the Gate of the *Royal Court*. This Anticourt is surrounded with a pretty large dry Ditch, as broad at the top as at the bottom, having a strong wall, of Free Stone within on each side of the *Fosse* to keep up the earth ; and as the ground of the Anticourt is sloping, and higher by Three or Four foot than that of the outside of the Ditch, so is the Wall within raised breast-higher, like a Parapet above the ground of the Terras, as is the other Wall on the opposite side, higher also in the same proportion, than the ground on the outside of the Ditch. The bottom of the Ditch is Gravel, with a Mote of green Turf all along in the middle of it.

You come into this *Anticourt* by a great Iron Gate curiously wrought, on both sides of which you see Two Pavilions, which serve for a Court of Guard, and the Porter's Lodge ; set off with a world of Flower-de-luces, the King's Devise, and a great many *Tres*
pries.

The Description of the

phies of Arms. At this Gate there is always a *Centinel* or two, and the Two Porters ; and just by it stands the *Wooden-Horse*. It is in this Court that the Soldiers do commonly Play, sometimes at Ninepins , sometimes at Bowls , and other Games; and all without Noise or Passion.

Four Centry Boxes.

The Royal Court.

The great Portal.

In this Anticourt one sees Four little Centry Boxes placed at the Four inside corners, where there are always Four Centinels ; and it is from the entry into this Fore-Court that appears the great *Facade*, or *Front* of this Magnificent Fa-brick , which is about Eight hundred Foot long.

From this Gate you go straight up to the middle Gate, or the *Gate* of the *Royal Court*, which is the chief Entry ; where at one view you see the exact Symmetry and Proportion, as well as Beauty of all the Stories and Pavilions that are on both sides ; and the Stateliness of the great *Portal* in the middle, sustained by Pillars of the *Icnick Order* that are carried up to the top ; which with great Pomp shews the justest Proportions of Symmetry, and richest Ornamentations of Sculpture, that can be ; and whereof the Curiousest and Noblest Ornament, is a Statue much larger than the Life of the King, on Horseback, and in Triumph.

When

When you have passed this great *Royal Court.* Portal, you come into the great Court, called the *Royal Court*, because of its Beauty and Largeness; where you are surprized with the sight of Fourscore *Portico's* or *Piazz'a's*, which sustain Fourscore more, forming large Galleries, which serve for agreeable Walks in all times; there you may admire the several rich pieces of Sculpture, amongst which are Four huge *Colossus's* placed at the jetting Angles, that may dispute for Beauty with the most Celebrated Pieces of Antiquity.

At this great Gate is the *Main Guard* *Main Guard.* of Four Companies, (one only being *Main Guard.* at the Gate of the Anticourt); near to it you see the *Grue*, or *Carcan*, an Instrument of Punishment for the Offenders; which is a Post fastned into the ground, with an Iron Collar tied to it, in which the Delinquent's Neck is put, when any of the Soldiers are found guilty of Transgressing the Rules of the House. Here you have always a Centry and one of the Porters, and by it is the *Magazine* for the Arms. This and the Side Gates (which seldome have any Centry) are constantly open all day long.

The Description of the

This great Court has Four other lesser Courts on both sides of it ; which being all distinguished and surrounded with different Eodies of Lodgings, form that great Square of the Hospital, whose Angles are flank'd with Four great Pavilions, and the middle supported by Three ascents of Steps coming out, each of them having Six Steps a-piece. At the bottom of this great Court you see the Magnificent *Portal* of the *Church* of the Hospital, adorned with Two Orders of Architecture, the *Ionick* and *Composit*, after the *French* way ; which render it very Stately ; and the *Fronton*, or *Piedement* set off with a large *Clock-Dyal*, and a *Lanthorn* on the top, with Six apertures like a *Hexagon*, with a Clock and Bells for the use of the House.

Dimensions
of the Roy-
al Court.

This Royal Court is about Three hundred and seventy two foot in length, and Three hundred in breadth ; every one of the other Four lesser Courts are One hundred and twenty foot in length, and Sixty in Breadth.

The side
Gates and
smaller Pa-
vilions.

At a little distance from those two side Gates, are the Two Fore-Pavilions of the House ; beyond which is a little low House, with a little Gate for the Governor's Coach to come in at, peculiar

liar to himself. Beyond the other Pavilion is another low House for the Physician, with a Gate also leading to the great Yard, where the Butchery and some other Offices of the House are.

The Royal Court is all Built round about Four stories high; the Arches are somewhat less than those in Convent-Garden; the Piazza's are a Foot or Two higher than the Court it self, (which is all Paved with a broad White Stone) into which you descend by Three or Four steps from the Piazza : In the middle of the Four sides of this Royal Court are Piazza's also; the lower are Paved with broad Stones, and the upper with large broad Bricks. From the lower Piazza on the right hand, and left of the Court, you mount by the foreaid steps into the Refectories, and into the Galleries round about them ; and in the upper Piazza's are the doors into the Soldiers Chambers ; for these Piazza's are as high as the Garrets of the House, and therefore the Chambers have sight upon the Court , and Light from the back Courts.

*The Build-
ing of the
Royal
Court.*

At the upper end, or bottom of this Court, is the Church of the House;

C 4 into

The Description of the

into which you enter by mounting Three or Four easy steps into the three Doors of it, the middle whereof is the biggest ; you go also out of the upper Piazza into the Church by one great door above, answering the middle below ; and above, there are three spacious Galleries round about the Church , as was heretofore at Charenton, where the Protestants Church stood.

Lanthorns.

At all the Ends and Corners of the Royal Court, and in the middle of each Piazza, there are great Lanthorns hung up, with suitable Lights in them all Winter long.

Portico's.

Those Portico's , or Piazza's , are very convenient Walks for the Soldiers to avoid the Summer-heats , and the Cold Winds and Blasts in Winter.

*No Coach
to come
into it..*

No Coach , Cart , or Horses , are permitted to come into this Court, unless when the King or some very eminent Persons come ; and some Soldiers are appointed to keep it very clean, and to sweep it every day, for which they are paid Five and twenty Crowns *per annum.*

*The Eves,
or Gutters.*

At the Four Corners of this Court, is the fall of all the Rain and Gutters of the House, by Leaden Pipes, upon the broad Stones, through which are holes

Holes for the Conveyance of the Water into the Common-Sewer of the whole House, which from under this Court is carry'd all along under ground down to the River.

The other Two Gates siding the great *the lesser Courts.* middle one, lead you into a Double Court on each side, which are also Square, built round about with Houses, or rather one continued Row of Houses for the *Invalids*, some sides having Twenty eight large Double Chambers in a Row; so that the Royal Courts is separated from those Four Courts by the Refectories and Piazza's, and is in a manner equal in bigness to all the four, if joyn'd together.

As on the Two Corners of the Frontispiece of the House, there are Two great Pavillions, where some of the Soldiers have their Chambers; so on the two Extremities of the back-side of it, there are also Two Pavillions answering to them, in which are the Four Prisons, the Two Dungeons, and the Privies answering, and at the end of each Gallery.

The *Prisons* are large and clear Rooms, with good Beds and Coverlets, where the greatest Pain is want of Liberty, and feeding on Bread and Water. *Prisons and Dungeons.*

The

*The Description of the**Privy.*

The Dungeons are not much unlike other Dungeons, but not altogether so frightful. The Privies are paved with very large Stones, and are kept very clean and sweet, as much as possible: They are double and opposite one to the other at the end and on both sides of the Galleries, each containing two large Rooms, with a descent into the Pavement for the Water to run down, being daily washt: They are conveniently situated for the Soldiers, and near them. Privies for the Officers having their particular Keys to them. The Priests, Infirmeries, the Devote Sisters, and other Officers, have Houses-of-office in their own Appartments.

*Six other
lesser
Courts.**Soldiers
Apart-
ments.*

Besides the above described five Courts and the long Yards, there are Six other Private Courts not open to all People; viz. some in the Infirmeries, and some elsewhere: And it is to be observed that there is no Court in all the House but hath Water coming into it.

The Soldiers have their Apartments in and round about the Galleries of the House: The House (except the side of the Royal Court where the Piazza's are) being all four Stories high, each Story is divided into long *Dormitories*, or Sleeping Rooms, as in Convents, with Chambers

Chambers for the Soldiers on both sides of it.

The first Story on the Ground, and round about all the House, is called, *The Galleries for the Soldiers.* The *Gallery or Ward of Charlemaine.* The second, St. *William*, St. *Maurice*, St. *Martin*, and St. *Hubert*. All the third Story is called by the Name of St. *Louis*. And the fourth and last is call'd St. *Victor* and St. *George*. Over this fourth Story, are the *Granaries* round about the House; part whereof is allotted for the Meal, part for the Corn, which is ground in the Neighbouring Mills near the House, and part for drying the Infirmary-Linnen.

The Soldier's Chambers have over *Distinction of Chambers.* the Doors, the Figure or Number, by which each Chamber is named; so that if one has a mind to speak to such a Soldier, call'd *John-an-okes*, the Porter at the Gate will direct him to the Chamber with the Figure of 5, for Example, in St. *Louis*, or St. *Victor's Gallery*, where he cannot miss to hear of him.

All the Chambers are paved with Tiles, and have good large Double Windows on the Side-Court, on the Anti-Court, and on the Fields; and the Soldiers are obliged to keep their Chambers *Chambers to be kept clean.*

bers clean, and to sweep them, as also their Windows, and sometimes to leave them open to Air the Rooms; and they are to make their own Beds, every Serjeant being appointed to have a Common Key, and in the Morning and Afternoon he is obliged to visit those of his own Quarter or Ward, to see all that done and perform'd, and to inform against those that fail; and for his pains he is to have half a pint of Wine a day, and half a Crown a Month in Money. He hath likewise a Key to open their Cupboards, in which if he find any quantity of *Tobacco or Brandy*, it is his own; sometimes the *Aid-Majors* also visit the Chambers.

*Officers
Chambers.*

The Officers Chambers are commonly at the end of the *Dormitories*, the better to observe the Soldiers. They are two, and sometimes four in a Chamber, with a *Table*, *Chimney*, and *Cupboards* to every Chamber; their Beds have better *Quilts, Coverlets, and Sheets*; they have also *Curtains* to their Beds, they make their own Beds, clean their Chambers, and such like things, unless they get a Soldier to do it for them.

Of the *Refectories* and *Infirmeries*, we shall speak apart by themselves.

Above

Above the *Refectories*, are the four Great Halls for the *Manufactories* of the House.

A R T. II.

Description of the Church of the Invalids.

After that the King had made his Magnificence appear in the Stately Fabrick he caused to be made for his Soldiers, he was willing to signalize his Zeal, in causing to be built to the God of ~~Ab-~~ mies a most Sumptuous Temple; and ~~Hoſts.~~ therefore he sought for the most convenient Place, and the Ableſt Architects, to make *Plans* and *Models* of the same; and the Skilfulleſt Maſons, Undertakers, and other Able Workmen were employed in laying the Foundation of it.

The Disposition of this House of Prayer is so natural, that nothing can hinder the use of its Parts. Its Scituation is so convenient, that it presents an agreeable and easy Acces to Strangers, as well as to the *Invalids*; and the Aſpect of it is ſo Fine and Noble, by the relation that the Parts have to the Whole,
that

that the sight of one piece only of its Architecture, makes one easily judge of the Beauty of all this great Work. They have divided this Temple into Two Churches, tho they be both in effect but one; yet in the following Description, we shall accommodate our selves to the Custom of calling them Two.

*First
Church,
call'd the
Church of
the House,*

The first Church is that, whose *Fa-
cade* looks North, and is composed of a *Quire, Nave, and Lower-sides or Isles*; and this is it they call the *Cherch of the House*, because it is appointed for the *Invalids*, both Officers and Soldiers: The other Church on the South-side, is call'd the Church with the *Dome*, because it is free for all Persons from abroad. Insomuch, that tho both these Churches by the Conjunction and Communication they have together, make but one entire one, dedicated to St. *Louis*; yet, nevertheless the *Nave* and the *Dome*, which are the two most considerable Parts, being design'd for different uses, built by different Architecture, and opened by two opposite Entries, whereof one is for those of the House, the other for People from abroad. We shall give a particular Description of each one of these Two Parts.

The

The Church with the *Nave*, has its *Entry* towards the House on the farthest side of the *Royal Court*. Its *Portal* is to the North, under a *Frontispiece* of Two Orders, the *Ionick* and *Composite*, which make a *Symmetry* to the Two Ranges of *Galleries* that run all round that great *Front:* Court. The Second Order, which is parallel with the Second Range of *Galleries*, and the Second Story, leads to the *Jube* of the Church, supported by Twelve *Pilasters*, reckoning those which bear the *Vestibule* and the *Portal*. The *Jube* is below the *Nave*, and serves for a Passage to the *Tribunals* and *Galleries* placed above the *Vaults* of the *Lower-sides*, or *Isles*.

This *Jube* bears a large Organ, much *Jube*. admired by all the Curious, as well for the Exquisiteness of the Joyners Work, as for the skilful ordering of the Pipes.

All the true Proportions of Architecture are observed in this *Frontispiece*, with all the suitable Ornaments to every Piece, as *Capitals*, *Architraves*, *Frizes*, *Cornices*, *Consoles*, *Cherubims heads*, and other things.

From the *Frontispiece* of this Temple, you enter into the Church it self, which has a Hundred ninety two foot *Dimensions
of the
Church.*

in

The Description of the

in Length upon Seventy two of Breadth, lighted by Fifty four Windows, and is divided by Two Ranges of Pillars, forming Three *alleys*, whereof the middle one makes the *Nave*; and the other Two the *Lower-sides* or *Isles*. The upper part of the *Nave* makes the *Quire* of the Church, where the Ecclesiasticks have their Seats very curiously wrought, and there is nothing that hinders the *Laity* from seeing the Functions and Ceremonies that are performed at the Altar. Under the *Nave* there is a *Vault* made for the Burying of the Ecclesiasticks, and Chief Officers of the House, which has Fifty foot and a half in Length upon Sixteen foot in Breadth, and Seven foot in Height.

*Vault.
under.*

All Stone.

This Church is all arched with Free-Stone *in full Cintre*, or Demicircular Form. The Architecture is of a *Corinthian* Order, with all its Proportions from the *Plinth* to the *Cornice*, on which begin the *Leanings* of the great Windows made into *Compartments* of Iron and Glass, whereof a great many *Panes* are of different Colours, with variety of Figures, where several Cyphers and Coats of Arms are representened.

Every

Every Pillar has its *Imports* or Proje-
The Pillars.
ctures to receive the *Retrombees* or Curva-
tures of the *Arches* of the *Lower-sides*,
and the *Arcades* bear every one of them
their *Balustre* breast-high upon the *Tribu-
nals*, whose Apertures look into the *Nave*,
and forming a second *Arcade*, fills the
height of the Pillars of the Church.

In short, all the principal Pieces of
this Church are accompani'd with all
the Ornaments of Sculpture that are pro-
per to them; such as the *Columns* with
their *Capitals*, *Architraves*, *Frizes*, and
Cornices, with their *Modillions*, without
reckoning the *Roses*, the *Entrelas*, the
Cherubims, the *Consoles*, the *Foliage*, or
Flower-de-luces, and the *Crowns* that are
distributed to the *Arc-Doubleaux*, to the
Arcades and *Tribunals*, and other Pieces
of Architecture.

Lastly, This Stately Pile of Building *Outside.*
is made of Stones that are most proper
for its Magnificence and Duration, ha-
ving on the outside at convenient di-
stances from one another huge *Buttresses*,
which the *Italians* call *Contraforti*, or
Speroni; the *Spaniards*, *Entivros*; the
French, *Arc-boutans*; and the *Greeks*, *An-
terides*.

The Church with the *Dome* is towards *The Dome*
the South-side of the House, and is one *Church.*



The Description of the

*Figure and
Dimensions.*

Pillars.

Four Chappels.

of the most magnificent Piles of Building in Europe; the very *Model* of it in Wood having cost above *Ten thousand Crowns*, which the King caused to be made for the Execution of this Noble and Stately Work, and is to be seen in the House. The Figure of it is exactly Square, of about a Hundred and fifty six foot on every side. The whole *Mass* is supported by a great number of *Pillars*, whereof some are those they call *Columnæ Insulatæ*, standing alone by themselves; the rest are those they call *Pied Droit*, half in, or fastened to the Wallis. All these together make Eight *Alleys*, laid in manner of a *Cross*, *Saltier*, and *Orle*. The Principal of these Alleys, are the two that cross the whole Church in its Length and Breadth. That which takes up the whole Length, crosses the *Dome* and the *Nave*, and terminates at the Two great Gates; and that which takes up the Breadth, abuts at the Two Chappels of the *Virgin Mary*, and of *St. Louis*.

The Four Corners are fill'd up with *Four Chappels* made in Fashion of a *Demicircle*, every one of which has Eight *Columns*, of admirable Beauty and Magnificence, adorned with variety of Fine Pieces of *Architecture*, *Sculpture*, and *Joyner's Workmanship*.

The

The point where those *Two Alleys* meet and intersect, which is just opposite to the *Two Entries*, is a void Space *Void Space.* of Seventy two foot in *Diameter*, encompassed with *Eight* huge *Pilasters*, that support a Stately *Dome* raised above the great inside *Cornice*; near unto these *Pilasters* there are *Eight Columns* placed, *Pillars.* which by two and two support *Four Tribunals*, encompass about with *Iron-grates* very richly wrought. The *Niches* which are fill'd with great *Statues* standing by themselves, make the *Intercolumniation*; and *Four Statues* of the *Four Evangelists* in *Relievo*, placed above the *Balconies*, make the last Finishment of so fine a Work. In the thickness of the huge *Pilasters* at the Entry, and where the *Two Alleys* cross, there are *Six Tiers* inclosing winding *Stair-cases*, to go down into the *Vaults*, and to get up into the highest parts of the Building, as occasion requires. *Stairs in the Pilasters.*

All the *Columns* within the Church are of the *Corinthian Order*, with all the Proportions, and all the Ornaments of a most perfect Architecture. At the farthest end of this Church, and over against the great *Portal*, there is a huge *Iron-grate*, all richly Gilt, and most curiously Wrought, to separate that part

The Description of the

of the *Dome* from the *Nave*. Beyond this *Rail* is the *Sanctuary* in a large *Oval* space of about Fifty four foot, where the *High Altar* is placed by it self, enrich'd with all that the most refined Skill can invent, or the learnedst Hands perform to set it off. On both sides of the *Sanctuary*, and *Abutting* upon the Extremities of the *Nave*, there are two *Tourrets* of Thirty foot Diameter, which serve for a *Sacriftry*.

High Altar.

Length of the Roof.

Height.

Paved with Marble.

Outside.

The *Battlements* of this Church are about a Hundred sixty two foot in length upon Forty foot in Breadth; and the Height from the Ground of the middle of the *Dome* to the top of the *Cross* on the *Pyramide*, is about Three hundred foot.

The *Pavement* of the Church is of curious fine *Marble*, inlay'd with varieties of Colours, whose *Platbands* that reign about the *Compartments* do answer perpendicularly to the *Arches* of the *Vaults* that are above, beginning before the *Base* of every *Pilaster*, and terminating at the entry of the *Key-stone*, the whole being a most admirable Design, and suitable to the Grandeur of this Structure.

The outward Beauties of this Church do yield in nothing hardly to those we have

have

have observed within. Its chief Entry is on the side of the *Plain of Grenelle*. Its *Frontispiece* looks to the South with Twenty four *Detached Columns* on two Orders that reign on the *Façade*. The *Dorick* and *Corinthian* Orders support the *Portal*, where all the Proportions are exactly observed from the *Plinth* to the *Cornices*. The Instruments of our Saviours Passion, and some Church-Ornaments serve for *Triglyphs*, and for *Metaps* to the *Frize*. The *Columns* are distributed in manner of *Peristile*, because the *Inter-columniations* are large in Proportion to the *Gates*, *Windows*, *Niches* and *Embossings* that fill them up.

*Twentyfour
Pillars.*

You ascend into the *Portico* by Fourteen or Fifteen *Steps*, that make an Elevation of Five or six foot, the last whereof begins the *Area* of the Church, at the entry of which are two other Stately *Columns* made after the Model of those famous ones that adorned the Porch of *Solomon's Temple*.

The *Entablature* of the *Cornices* of the Second Order is set off with a *Balustre* of Stone breast-high, which runs all along the Compas of the Church, with great *Vases* placed on *Pideftals*, answering to the *Columns* beneath; the *Frontons* or *Piedements* placed on the middle *Frontons*.

The Description of the

dle of all the *Faces* to raise them, are all fill'd with the Arms of *France*, and the Ornaments that attend them.

The Cor-
ners.

Roof.

The Water-
Table.

An Attick
work.

The *Encoignures* or *Angular Stones* are also set off with huge *Vases* of a *Pyramidal* or *Tapering* Form. The Covering of the Church is made *Archways* from the *Entablature* to the *Void* of the *Dome*, with *Dalles* of Stone made sloping, which form a kind of Stairs by their Inclination and *Glacis*. Round about the *Void* of the *Dome*, there reigns a *Composite Order*, that may be called *Picrostile*, because the *Columns* are so close set, that they leave only the Window-lights for their *Intercolumniations*. Upon this *Composite Order*, that has its regular Ornaments, there runs a *Balustre* of the same nature and fashion that is before, and all the *Pideftals* are charged with great *Figures*, as big as the Life.

After this *Balustre*, they have made a *Retrait* or *Water-Table*, like a way, as well for the conveniency of the Workmen, who are obliged to look to the Repairs of the House when any defect happens, as for the Beauty of the Work that requires all these Proportions.

Beyond this *Balustre* one sees an *Attick* raised with so many *Buttresses* and *Tables*, as there are *Pillars* and *Windows* in

in the Order beneath, to which it answers. The *Cornice* above the *Pilasters* is charged with *Vases* raised very high, and perpendicularly placed on the *Eustresses*. There is also all round about, another *Rebate* like unto that which is beneath, after which there is besides raised a *Sur-Attick* piece of Work, with *Sur-Attick* a like number of *Pilasters*, and little *Oval Windows*, enriched with all the Ornaments belonging to the Orders on which they are placed. Above this *Sur-Attick* begins the *Centre* or *Circular Curvature* of the *Dome* fill'd with *Partition Ribs*, intermixt with *Trophies* of Arms, like so many Garlands, that hang all along the *Dome*, which has raised upon it a *Lantern*, whose Lights and *Windows* make the *Intercolumniation* of a *Corinthian Order*. The *Cornice* that is set off with *Vases* and *Figures* in *Relievo*, has for the last *Finishment* a fine *Flower-de-luced Pyramide*, bearing on the top of it a *World* crowned with *France*, and encircled with a *Cross* of Gold.

In fine, this Stately Edifice is lighted all round with Fifty one *Windows* very large and high, according to the most agreeable Proportions, and with Twelve *Lucarnes* or *Sky-lights* in the *Calot* or *Cap* of the *Dome*. And that which is very



The Description of the

remarkable besides all that has been said in the Description of both these Churches, and no where but here to be seen, is, that in all the *Lays* and *Courfes* of Stone, employed in the outward *Facings* of the Walls, and of the *Pillars*, as well within as without, are of the same height and thickness, so that the *joints* of the Beds of every *Lay*, run upon the same *Level* and *Line* in all the Compafs, and every where, both of the inside and of the outside of these Churches.

A R T. III.

Description of the Refectories.

Their Situation.

There are Four great Refectories for the Soldiers on the Right and Left of the Royal Court, as you come in by the great Façade, and near to the Two Galleries, which form the Lower Portico's. Two of those Refectories have each of them a Hundred and fifty foot in length, and the other two have a Hundred thirty eight foot in length, and Twenty four in breadth.

That which is most remarkable in these Refectories, is the variety of Painting wherewith they are adorn'd, which represent the Campaigns and Conquests which

which the King has made in *Flanders*,
and in *Holland*.

As you come into the First Refectory
on the left hand, which is on that side
towards *Paris*, you see over the door a
large Picture Representing the King, in
the Clouds, as if it were the Valuable
Present Heaven has bestowed on the
French, surrounded with the *Graces*, At-
tired with all the *Roman* Valour, Repre-
sented by their Habits, having at his
Feet, *Justice*, *Fortitude*, *Prudence*, and
Temperance; and putting to Flight, *Ignor-
ance*, *Fear*, and *Blindness*. In another
part of this Picture, you see *France* on
her knees giving thanks to God for
so valuable a Present, having by her
sides *Abundance* and *Magnificence*, which
by his Reign she enjoys. At the top of
this Picture, appear the God of *Wars*,
and the *Genii* of Battels; to shew how
the great Courage of their Monarch
does Conquer those several Provinces,
which a little *Love* * Measures out with a * *OrCupid*.
Compass upon the Globe of the Earth.

On that side of this Refectory which
is opposite to the Windows, one sees in
several Pictures the Conquests the King
has made in *Flanders*; as the taking of
Charleroy, of *Tournay*, *Dowy*, *Bergues*,
Lifle, *Furnes*, *Courtray*, *Alost*, and of *Ou-
denard*:

*Painting
in the First
Refectory,
full of
French
flattery.*

*Painting
on the other
side.*

The Description of the

dénard: After which one observes over the other door of the same Refectory a great Picture, where the King is Painted a Horseback, his Guards behind him, as if he returned from the Conquest of all those Towns; *Renown* strives to get before him to publish his Glory, and *Valour* and *Victory* follow him loaded with Palms. On the fore-part of the *Terrasse* of this Picture, there is a fine Beautiful Young Lady, representing a *Countess* in *Chains*, to shew the *Franche Comté* Conquered, and an *Old man* accompanying her in the Posture of one Overcome, showing part of *Flanders* already Conquered.

As the Light of the First Picture is a *Rising Sun*, that of this is a *Setting Sun*; to signify, it seems, that the King did not employ more time in the Conquest of those Provinces, than the Sun does in making the Circuit of the whole World.

If one looks on the other side of this same Refectory, one may see on the intervals betwixt every Window, several Pictures representing the Conquest of the *Franche Comté*, as the taking of *Besançon*, *Salins*, *Dole*, *Gray*, the Fort and Cittadel of *Joux*, of *St. Lawrence*, *La Roche*, and of *St. Anne*.

Over

Painting
in the Se-
cond Refec-
tory over
the Door.

Over the door of the other Refectory, on the same line and side, one sees a large Picture of the *Declaration of War* against *Holland*; the King is sitting on his Bed of Justice, and pronounces himself the Decree; he is attended by *Reason*, *Religion*, and *Justice*, which are known by the common marks that are usually given them, and who Advise him to undertake so Just a War; *Pallas* is at his feet, the *Muse of War* Writes the King's Orders upon his *Cartel*. On the forepart of this Picture appears *Bellona*, as usually She is Pictured, preparing to pour forth *Disorder* and *Horror* every where; throwing down People and Houses she meets in her way, and despising the Cries of a little *Child* who runs after her. In the furthest part of this Picture appears the *Temple of Janus*, out of which come People frightened at that Declaration; and on the other side *Peace* thrown down on the ground, yet with Pain sustaining an *Olive-Branch*, and calling upon a little *Love*, or *Cupid*, who being Attired with a *Bandolier*, a *Head-Piece*, and some other Armour, runs to the *War*, hears no more *Peace* who threatens him, and despises the pleasant things she shows him.

On

On the side opposite to the Windows, one sees besides in this Refectory, the taking of the Towns and Fortresses of *Rimbergne*, of *Orsoy*, *Vesel*, the *Fort of Leippe*, of *Rhees*, of *Schink*, of *Emerick*, of *Gantz*, *Zutphen*, *Narden*, *Utrecht*, and of *Teil*.

Over the other Door of the same Refectory, there is another Large Picture, Representing *France* fraughted with *Glory* and with the Spoil of the Enemies, Crowned by *Valour* and *Victory*; having at her Feet several Conquered People, and receiving the *Colours* which Military men bring Her from all Parts, and which She Consecrates to the *Temple of the God of Armies*. Lastly, one sees on the Sides of the same Refectory, where the Windows are, the Taking of the Towns of *Grave*, *Bommel*, *Crevecocur*, of *Fort St. André*, of *Woorn*, *Nimuegue*, *Znotxembourg*, *Oudenard*, *Culembourg*, *Duisbourg*, *Vianen*, and *Arnhem*.

In the third Refectory, on the Right hand as you come into the Royal Court, you see this Conquering King accompanied by *Minerva*, *Bellona*, and by *Victory*, walking towards the *Maisie*, which seems to have already submitted unto him, Presenting unto him *Maeſtricht*, Figured by the Star she holds, which is the

*Paintings
in the
Third Re-
fectory.*

the Arms of that Town. The *Rhine*, that is Represented on the Right side of this Picture, does also render Homage to the King; and *Europe* that is on the Left, is preparing to be all soon Conquered by that great Monarch. On the side of this Refectory opposite to the Windows, one observes several Pictures of others of the King's Conquests; betwixt every one of which there are *Trophies of Arms* Painted in other Frames. One sees there the Taking of *Maestricht*, of *Dinant*, the *Battel of Seneff*, the Raising of the Siege of *Oudenard* when it was Besieged by the Three Armies, of the *Spaniards*, the *Imperialists*, and of the *Dutch*; the Taking of the Town of *Huy*, of *Limbourg*, and other Places.

Over the other Door there is a huge *Medallion*, which Represents *Clemency* sitting on the *Trophies of Arms*, holding a *Victory* in her hand, with this Inscription, *VICTORIS CLEMEN-TIA*. And on the other side of this same Refectory, one sees also several other such like Pictures, as the taking of *Joux*, of *Besarçon*, of *Dole*, and of *Sa-lins* the second time, that of *Lure*, of *Vesoul*, and of *Faugonier*.

In the fourth and last Refectory of the Soldiers, on the same hand, over <sup>Painting
in the
Fourth Re-</sup> the factory.

the door, is a large Picture Representing the King on Horseback in his Camp, giving all necessary Orders for the Expeditions of his last Campaign: Then on the other side opposite to the Windows, are represented the Taking of the Towns of *Valenciens*, of *Conde*, *Cambray*, *Buechain*, *St. Omer*, *Arras*, the Relieving of *Maastricht*, the Battle of *Mont Cassel*. On the side where the Windows are, one sees represented the Burning of the Bridge of *Strasbourg*, the Taking of *Ypres*, of *Fort Rouge*, of *Puisserdu*, of *St. Guillan*, of *Fribourg*, of the *Fort-Link*, of the Town of *Bouillon*, the Relieving of *Charleroy*, and the Battle of *St. Denys* near *Mons*. And over the second Door of this same Refectory, the King is Pictured receiving the Humble acknowledgement of the Ambassadors of *Spain*, of *Holland* and of *Germany*, for the Peace which his Clemency had just then given them.

Lastly, There are Four other Refectories for the Officers, which though they be somewhat lesser than the other, yet come not any thing short of the Beauty and Conveniency of these First. The Blind Soldiers are Lodged near and about one of the Refectories, on the First Floor in part of *Charlemain's* Galleries;

ries ; They have Two or Three Tables in the Refectory allowed them ; at which none of the *Seeing* Soldiers is permitted to sit, lest they should Cheat the Poor blind of any of their Victuals. They were in the Year 1682, about Ninety in Number : and some of the kindest and best natured Soldiers, that have their Sight, are Lodged in the *Blind* mens Chambers, to do them Friendly and Charitable Offices; and near unto their Apartments is one of the Stove Rooms.

In the Refectories, as in the Middle Temple, are long *Tables* and *Forms* ; every Company having their own Proportion of the Table, Mark'd to them with their Figure on the Wall, so as they must not encroach on their Neighbours.

In one of the great Refectories, and in the very middle of it, is the *Water-Table*, to which such as for Punishment must drink only Water, are confin'd; at which there are sometimes Ten, and sometimes Thirty to be seen sitting.

ART. IV.

Description of the Infirmeries.

IT is no hard thing to believe, that the *Invalids*, the most part of whom have had their Strength consumed, and their Constitutions ruin'd by the Wounds and Fatigues they have endured, are much more subject to Infirmities and Sickneses than others: And it is for this reason, that in the Contrivance and Building of this *Reyal Hospital*, no les regard was had to the making of convenient Habitations for the Sick and Wounded, than of Apartments for those who are in good Health, and that the *Infirmeries* take up so considerable a part of this Edifice.

*Situuation
and Descri-
ption.*

These *Infirmeries* consist of all the Apartments that are made cross-way, and do encompass the Six Courts placed at the end of the Pavilions of the Hospital all along the Church on that side that looks towards *Paris*, behind the Two lesser Courts which are on the Left hand as you come in at the great *Façade*, or Front of the Building, from the North, or the River.

That

That side of the *Infirmeries* that looks *Dimensions.*
toward *Paris*, or the East-side, is Three
hundred eighty four Foot long ; and
that side towards the South is Two
hundred eighty three Foot long.

They have given the *Infirmeries* but
one Story high, besides the Garrets, lest
having more, it should take away from
the Sight and Prospect of the Body of
the great Building, and of the Church,
to which it is contiguous.

The *Vaults* in the Foundation, make *Vaults.*
Thirteen Cellars, for the Provisions of
Wine, *Wood*, and other things necessary
for the Sick and Wounded ; and there
are Five pits besides, which serve for
Drains to the necessary Places.

In this Infirmary, there are several
Apartments made for the Use and Con-
veniency of the Sick ; such as a great
Kitchen to make ready their Victuals in,
where are a great many *Cocks*, and some
above the *Boilers*, to fill them the more
conveniently with Water ; a large *But-
tery*, *Pantry*, and *Scullery*, in which are
also several *Cocks* to supply them with
what Water they please ; and all other
Conveniences to wash the Sick's Linnen,
with a *Laundry* to make the *Lye* and
wash the *Bucks* in ; a Place also is ap-
pointed for the making of *Ptisans*, in
which

*Apart-
ments.*

Kitchen.

Pantry.

Buttery.

Scullery.

Laundry.

The Description of the

Apothecaries Shop.

Chirurgery.

Laboratory.

*Refectory.
Six Halls.*

which are great Cauldrons of Red Copper well tinn'd, over every one of which there is a Cock to supply them with Water; these Cauldrons are enbaffed in a Furnace, so as to give what degrees of heat one pleases. There is a fair Apothecaries Shop stored with all necessary Drugs, and kept in wonderful good Order and Neatness by the Devote Sisters, who are charged with the Care and Attendance on the Sick and Wounded, of whom we shall elsewhere discourse at large.

There is a Chirurgery-Shop set out and furnished with all the Instruments and Tools necessary for that Art and Profession.

Also a Laboratory made very convenient for Distilling and Preparing Medicaments, and Furnaces for Cbymical Preparations.

There is a great Hall to give and receive the Linnen; a Refectory for those Sisters themselves, and Six other large Halls to lay the Sick and Wounded in; whereof the Four Principal are called the Halls of our Lady, and made like a Cross, having in the middle where they joyn, a great Altar where Mass is said: Of the other Two Halls, one which is to the South, is called St. Joseph, and

and the other to the East is called *St. Cosme*.

Besides these Halls now mentioned, there are other lesser ones appointed for those who are Recovering, and for the *Sick Officers*.

All those Halls together, contain about Two hundred eighty nine Beds, every one of them Furnished with a *Straw Bed*, or *Matras*, a *Quilt*, *Blankets*, *Coverlet*, *Sheets*, *Bolster* and *Pillow*, and *Yellow Serge Curtains* in Winter, and *White Dimmiety* in Summer. Every Sick Person has his Bed apart, and by himself: But that which is remarkable for the greater Clearlinelss and Convenien-
Beds in the Halls.
Cleanliness and Conveniences.
cy of the Sick, is, That in all those Halls there is from space to space, and in the intervals betwixt every Two Beds, a Door of Joyners Work, by which one enters into little *Niches*, where are Seats with *Close-stools* under them, which are emptied and carried away from behind, and on the outside of those Halls, by the means of little private Galleries, in the middle whereof are the Common Houses-of-Office; so that every Sick Person has his *Close-stool* near to his Bed, and may easily go thither without being seen, or incommo-
ding any body.

The Description of the

Stoves.

There are also in due distances, in every Hall, *Stoves* made after the *German-fashion*, enchaſſed in the Wall, whose Funnels answer to the Stacks of Chimneys that are made on purpose; the Wood and Fire they put into them from behind, and on the outside of the Halls, by the ſame Galleries we were just now ſpeaking of.

At the ends of those Halls, there are ſeveral Lodges made to put the *Mad* and *Distracted* Persons into.

Other Halls.

Besides all those Halls, there is yet another large one above that of *St. Coſme*, and Four little ones, called the Halls of *St. Louis*, designed for the Soldiers who have particular, or contagious Diftemperies; these contain Two hundred and六十 one Beds; so that there are in all in those Infirmeries, about Five hundred and fifty Beds for the ſick in case of neceſſity. This upper Story contains many other Conveniences, as the *Lingerie*, where every Piece of new Linnen has its particular Shelf, which thoſe *Sisters* do keep in admirable Order and Neatneſſe.

Magazines for Linnen.

There are Magazines also for all the clean Linnen that has ſerved, every Piece having its proper place, ſuch as the *Compreſſes*, *Scarfs*, *Fillets*, all the old Linnen, and the reſt.

There

550 Beds
in the In-
firmeries.

There are likewise *Magazines* for all the *Householdstuff* and Furniture, and others, where all the Sick and Wounded Persons Cloaths are laid up in, and carefully made clean, and kept.

For the Furniture and other Goods.

There is also the *Infirmery* of the *Devotee-Sisters* peculiar to themselves; there is their *Oratory*, their *Dormitory*, *Chambers* to Drie and Iron their Linnen in, others for them to Work and Sowe in, others to keep and lock up the Fruit and Sweetmeats in, others to treat those that have scandalous Diseases, and many more.

The Devotee Sisters have an Infirmary and other conveniences for themselves

The rest of this Story is *Garrets*, and some of them serve to drie the Linnen in, and other things as occasion require. All these Apartments are disengaged by *Corridors*, or *Galleries*, *Passages*, and by Stairs to go into any Place in such manner, as that nothing hinders the use of all the Parts of this Building, all things contributing to the Accommodation and Conveniency of the Sick, who are Lodged there.

Garrets and their use.

ART. V.

*Of some other particular Buildings
over-against the Infirmeries ; and of
the Machine that furnishes the House
with Water.*

THE R E remains no more of the first part of this Treatise, but to speak of the Building on the Right of the great Portal of the Church towards St. Clu, as you enter on the South-side, and which makes the Symmetry to the Infirmeries. These Buildings consist of Apartments and Gardens for the Missionary Priests, of Stables, Garrets, Shops, and other Places serving for the Conveniences of the House. But that which is most remarkable in this side of the Hospital, is a large deep Well with a Machine made near one of the Corners of this Square.

*The Water-
Engine.*

*Goodness of
the Water.*

This Engine furnishes Water in abundance to the whole House; the Water is as Clear, Light, and Pure, as that of the best Springs, as the daily use made of it, does sufficiently demonstrate, and according to the relation of several knowing Persons who have Tasted and made several Trials of it. This Well is dug

dug Ten Foot lower than the bed, or bottom of the River, and is Sixty three Foot deep, and Seven in Diameter at the bottom, and at the top it is Seven Foot and half over. It is built with good Lays, or Courses of hard Stone, and at the bottom Paved with one Stone only cleft in two, of Seven Foot Diameter, and One thick; under this Stone they have laid a bed of Pebble Stones a Foot thick, and thrown about Five or six hundred Carts full of the same kind of Stones, behind the Lays of Stone that are built round the Well, the better to Purify the Water.

In Winter it has Twenty two Foot Three Inches of Water, and Sixteen Foot in the greatest drought in Summer, according to the Experiments that have frequently been made of it. It furnishes Water into all parts of the House by a continued Chain fastned to this Machine, which employs the Labour of Three Mules to make it turn; and by giving continually Twelve Inches of Water, it fills in a little time a great Reservoir, or Basin of Lead of Fifteen Foot high, that holds about Four hundred Muids, or One hundred thirty three Tuns of Waters, placed above, and on the outside of the Well. From thence the Water

*The Well
and its Di-
mension.*

*Quantity
of Water.*

*Reserva-
ry to re-
ceive the
Water.*

The Description of the

*Engine
kept in re-
pair.*

descends by great *Pipes* of *Lead* sunk Three Foot under ground, to which are joined several other small *Pipes* branching from it, having *Brass Cocks* to distribute the Water into all the parts of the House, to the Number of One hundred and Twenty. This *Machine* is kept in Repair by the Workman that made it; and there are Two other men chosen out of the *Invalids*, paid and appointed by the House to attend upon the Work of the *Machine*, and to look to the *Mules*. Those men are also obliged to take care that, by the help of those *Mules* and a *Cart*, all the Filth and Dirt that is gathered in the House, be carried out Three times a Week.

PART II.

OF THE

Government and Administration
of the Royal Hospital.

ART. I.

Of the Spiritual Government.

AS the Royal Hospital of the *Invalids* is a Corporation, or Body Politick, and to be filled with a considerable number of Officers and Soldiers of different Nations and Countries, of different Languages and Inclinations; so it is a matter of very great consequence, after they are gathered together in one and the same House, for the Comfort of their Old Age, or for the Easing them in their Wounds, to Unite them under the Laws and Government of several Persons, whose Wisdom and Conduct are capable Introdⁿ.

The Government of the

capable of restraining and of keeping within the bounds of Duty, those Spirits that Wars commonly render Untractable and Dissolute. And for this reason it is that the Government of the House, in that which relates to the Spiritual, was entrusted to a Company of *Religious Missionary Priests* of the House of *St. Lazare*; and the Politick and Temporal Administration was given to different Officers Chosen by the King himself.

*Missionary
Priests.*

*Their Office
and Function.*

As to what concerns the Spirituals, the *Missionaries* of the House of *St. Lazare*, who are there at present about the number of Twenty, do exercise the same Functions, and celebrate the same Offices that the Curats do in their Parishes; for besides Prayers Twice a day, Sermons and Sacraments every Sunday and *Holy-day*, these Missionaries have every Week Conferences upon some Head of Religion, and Catechisms in the plainest and most familiar way, that is most capable to instruct the poor ignorant Soldiers; they have also Exhortations and Lessons of Devotion Thrice a Week in the *Infirmeries*, and in the Halls of *Manufactories*. In short, these Priests do manage the matter with so much Prudence and Temper, that they have made

made

made it appear, that Christianity and a Military Life are nor incompatible, but that one may at the same time be a good Soldier and a good Christian. There is every day one of them appointed for every Hall in the Infirmeries for the Visiting and Comforting of the Sick; they Visit also the Prisons, to make those whose Crimes or Irregularities bring them there, sensible of them, and to exhort them to make a good use of their Chastisement. When any of the House dyes, if it be an Officer, Six Priests assist at his Funeral, and Four only if it is a Soldier. The King is at the Charges, of maintaining those Priests, and allows them about Twelve thousand Livres a Year for their Diet and other things, besides the Luminaries, which the King provides for also.

A R T. II.

Of the Civil Government of the House. And first of the Superior Officers of the House.

AS the Order and good discipline the King will have observed in this Hospital in Temporal and Civil matters

The Government of the

matters and Government, do, in a great measure depend upon the prudence, carefulness, and subordination of Officers therein established, we shall speak of every one of their Charges in particular.

*Director
and Admini-
strator-
General.*

The First Charge that the King has settled in the Hospital, was that of *Administrator-General*, to whom he gave absolute Power in every thing that relates to the Hospital; whereupon he Ordered that the *Secretary of State* who has the *Department of War*, should have this Employment, and that it should be annexed to his Charge, as appears more at large by the Edict of Establishment.

*His Power
and Office.*

This Administrator-General, in pursuance of his Power, can appoint, take in, turn out, punish, or reward, as seems best to him, any Servant, serving Officer, or any other Person in the House, and is obliged to visit the House, and view most places in it, once or twice a Month, if other Business do not hinder him.

*Four other
Directors.*

Under this *Director and Administrator-General*, the King hath appointed *Four other Directors* subordinate to him, who must look diligently to all and singular the

the Affairs of the House, and must be Men of considerable Substance of their own, of great *Ingegrity* and *Probity*, being they are to serve *Gratis* without any *Salary* or *Fees* out of the Revenues of the House, depending solely for their Recompence on the King's own Bounty. These are chiefly entrusted with the Management of Domestick Affairs, and the Oeconomy of the House, and meet Weekly every *Saturday* at Four a Clock in the Afternoon in the Council-Chamber, where they examine all the Accounts, Weekly-Bills, and Expences, and all other both Ordinary and Extraordinary Charges of the House; they inspect into the Actions of the Under-Officers, see that Discipline be well observed, and take Cognizance of the Behaviour of every Body belonging to the House; but their governing-Power is rather *Civil* and *Oconomical* than *Military*, and yet have some Jurisdiction in both. These *Directors* take care of all things in the *Administrator's* Absence, and give him an Account conjunctly with the Governor, and other Officers appointed for that purpose.

The *Governor* of the Hospital, who is *Governor*. always one whose Services have establisht his Reputation, and render him Worthy

Worthy to bear Command over so many Officers and Soldiers, has properly a *Military Jurisdiction*, and is always subordinate to the abovementioned *Directors*, at whose Meetings he always assists. He is the *Chief Officer* actually Residing and Living in the House, where he has a large Apartment with all Conveniences, and a Sallary of Two thousand Crowns *per Annum*: His Province and Busines is to keep the Soldiers in a kind of Military Discipline, and in Good and Civil Order, and see that the Laws of the House are well observed, and meddles with nothing relating to the Civil Administration or Oeconomy of the House.

King's Lieutenant. He has under him a *Lieutenant du Roy*, who has likewise made himself recommendable by his Services. In the Absence of the Governor he does all that he should do himself, and supplies his Place, and exercises the same Functions that those do who have the like Charges in Military Places: He also assists at all the Councils where the *Directors* meet.

Besides these, there is a *Major*, whose Office is one of those who has most Exercise and Employment in the House, and because of that, we shall speak so much

much the more amply and distinctly
of it.

This *Major* is obliged to have a watchful Eye upon the Conduct and Behaviour, on the Lives and Manners of all in general, and of every one in particular belonging to the House. When any Officer or Soldier presents himself to be received, the *Major* carries him to the *Governor*, or to the King's *Lieutenant* in his Absence, who orders him some Subsistence till the *Saturday* following, and after having caused his Name to be Registered by the *Secretary*, he dismisses him until that the Council has deliberated about his Reception. At the close of the Council, the *Major* receives from the *Secretary* the Names and Qualifications of all those who have been received, to the end that he may order Lodging and other convenient things for them, and Register their Names, their Qualifications, their Chambers, and the time of their Admittance into the House, for the more ready finding those he may have occasion to call for. He ^{Several} has a *Roll* of the Forty five Companies that Mount the *Guard*, with their Names and Lodgings; one of the Fifty five *Cantons*, into which all the *Invalids* of the Hospital are divided; one of the ^{Rolls.} Soldiers

The Government of the

Soldiers that are too infirm or disabled to do any exercise or duty ; one of the Officers and Soldiers who have obtain'd leave to go into the Countrey, and of the time that is given them for their Journey ; which leave is not granted nor delivered to any, before that the Soldier has delivered back a *garniture*, or Suit of *Linnen*, to the Wardrobe, with the Key of his Cupboard ; and that the *Serjeant* of his *Canton* or *Ward* is satisfi'd, and has testifi'd, that all that was deposited in his hands is in good plight and condition : He keeps also a *Roll* and Register of those who voluntarily and of their own accord do leave the Hospital ; of those that are turn'd out, or have deserted ; of all those that are infirm ; of the Sick, and of those that are under cure ; of those that are in Prison, together with the day of their Imprisonment, that he may the better judge when they should be let out ; of those that return into the House from the Country ; of those that come out of Prison, and that begin to recover, that they may have *Linnen* and other Accommodations given them : And in short, he has a Roll of those who have leave to lie abroad some days of the Week.

And

And to the end that nothing may escape the knowledge of the Major, there are two *Aid-Majors* appointed, who *Aid-Majors* every *Thursday* night, and all *Friday mornings*, make their rounds, and visit all the Chambers of the *Invalids* and the *Infirmery*, to give an account of the whole to the Major, who controuls and compares the *Roll* of the said *Aid-Majors*, with that of the Serjeants; who every morning, from half an hour after five till half an hour after six, make their visits in the Quarters of their respective Companies or *Cantors*, to know who have lain abroad, and to make report thereof to the *Major* on pain of Imprisonment, or of being deprived of their Charges; and for this cause there is given them Paper, Ink, Candle and Lanthorn, and Thirty *Solz* every Month.

The *Major* ought every morning to receive Orders from the Governor, or in his absence, from the King's Lieutenant, and to give the same to the Serjeants commanding, in Writing, and for that purpose he makes them range themselves in Circles in the great Court near the Main Guard.

The *Major* and *Aid-Major* should be present every day in the *Refectories*, during

F ring

The Government of the

ring the time the Soldiers are at Table, to hinder all sort of disorder, and to make every one stay in his place until the *Commissary* has counted them, and that the Bell has rung, which is the signal for them to withdraw and go out.

*Officers
Tables.*

The *Major* likewise takes care to see the Tables of the Officers, who go to Dinner and Supper after the Soldiers are served and gone away, in their own Refectories apart (where there are now Eight large Oval Tables), all filled with Twelve a-piece; but in regard that the number of Tables is not sufficient for that of the Officers, which is lately much increased, the supernumerary ones are obliged to Eat in one of the Soldiers Refectories that is nearest them, until there be vacant places at any of the other Tables, which the Ancientest of those last come in, are to take possession of, when the *Major* advertises him or them of it; to the end that all jealousies and quarrels that on this occasion might arise amongst the Officers may be avoided. And when there is any difference that arises amongst them, the *Major* takes cognizance of it, and makes his report to the Governor; but if the difference arise betwixt the *Major* and the Officers, the Ancientest

Ancientest Officer is obliged to acquaint the Governor, or the King's Lieutenant with it.

The Major takes likewise care that Wood be delivered to the two Cors-de-Gards, from the first day of November to the last day of March, and is to name a Soldier to make the portions and distributions of the same every day.

The Major and Aid-Majors, after Supper, place the Centinels in all the passages of the House, to observe whether the Soldiers that are not of the Reformed Religion do go to Prayers that are said immediately after Supper; he takes notice of all he finds in the Chambers of the Officers or Soldiers that die, and makes an Inventory in presence of some Witnesses, and carries all to his Magazine, to dispose of every thing according to the last Will and Testament of the Deceas'd, whereunto the Curat or Confessor set their hands, to the end that a Faithful account may be given to the Heirs, if any appear; and if none does, the Goods are Sold by outcry, and the Money they come to, is employed in saying of Prayers for the Soul of the Deceas'd, according to the Order that is commonly given thereupon. In short, the Major is obliged to cause to be

F 2 punctually

punctually observed all the Ordinances published in the House, and to make his report of those that infringe or countervene any of them, to the Governor, or to the King's Lieutenant in his absence.

Comptroller.

Whilst the House was a building, there was a *Comptroller of the Works* established, who was to take care of, and have a watchful eye upon the Workmen, and all that related to the Structure of the House ; his business was to examine all the Materials, to reject what he found not to have the conditions and qualifications requisite ; he was to be careful that all things were done and placed according to the rules of Art, and according to the agreement and design that had been made. But now that the Building is finished, his employment, at present, is to see that all Reparations be made in due time, and in manner as they ought ; he keeps an account of all those who work for the keeping it in repair, and obliges them to good and substantial work according to contract, and gets them to be paid at the end of every quarter, upon the Certificate he gives them to be carried to the *Directors*, who thereupon Sign an Order to the *Treasurer* of the House for the Payment of it.

Before

Before the Building of this Hospital, the *Invalid* Officers and Soldiers were lodged in a private House that was large and convenient enough, and continued there until the Hospital was made Lodgable and fit to receive them ; during that time a *Comptroler* was appointed for the Oeconomy of that House , who bought all the Provisions and every thing necessary, as well for their Diet, as for the Cloathing and entertainment of all the Officers and Soldiers : But after that the Hospital was made Lodgable, there were *Master Purveyors* settled, who were to furnish every thing made use of in the House, and that was of daily consumption ; Bargains were made, and Contracts past about the quantity and quality of every thing needful, betwixt those *Master-Purveyors*, and the *Administrator-General*, for the time and place agreed upon, as is elsewhere more particularly specified in this Treatise. So that by this means the *Comptroler* was discharged of the trouble and care he had before ; and applies himself to nothing else now, but to receive and register all things that are brought in for the consumption and use of the House. And much about the same time a *Commissary* was established,

*Comptroler
and Com-
missary Of-
fice.*

The Government of the

who has the same Instructions and Orders, and exercises the same Charge in all that relates to the *Oeconomy and Police* of Victuals, and other expences of the House ; they labour and act conjunctly in examining, visiting, and receiving all the Provisions and Goods that serve for the maintenance and entertainment of all the *Invalid Officers and Soldiers* in the House, to the end that the *Master-Purveyors* may not deliver any thing that is not of the quality and quantity agreed upon by the Contracts ; of all which the *Commissary* takes care to keep the *Bills* and *Schedules*, to be compared and confronted together, and examined at the Council with the *Comptroller's Registers* and *Accompts*, that are Stated by the *Directors*. And it is for this purpose that the *Porters* have Orders to stop at the Gate every thing coming into the House for the Sustenance, Service, or Use of it, and to send a Soldier off of the Guard to give notice to the *Commissary*, that he may come and visit, and see if the *Goods* stopp'd are of the quality and condition agreed upon in their Bargains ; and if they be not, the *Comptroller* and *Commissary* have power to send back those Goods and Commodities, and to oblige the *Purveyors* to bring others.

others better qualified and conditioned in their place. And if in the use and consumption of those Provisions, any Fraud is perceived, either in the Weight, Measure, or Quality, they reprimand the Purveyors for it: and if they happen to commit the same fault again, they are obliged to inform the *Administrator-General*, who thereupon gives Order to the *Directors*, that the Master-Purveyor be fined and amerced according to the determination of the *Administrator*; so that the *Comptroller* and *Commissary* ought to be present at the receiving of all the Provisions that are consumed in the House, and keep an exact account, and lay the same before the Council, where the *Directors* examine all the Expences, and give Order for the Payment of the same at every Month's end, upon the Bills and Schedules that are presented to them.

The *Comptroller* is also to give the Officers and Soldiers, when the time becomes due, a Note to have *New Cloaths, Hats, Shoes, Stockings*, and other necessaries, to the end that upon the producing of these Notes Signed by him, and by the *Secretary*, (which is a mark that the time for having those things is elapsed and passed, since that the *Secretary*

The Government of the

keeps a faithful and exact Register thereof) the *Merchant-Purveyors* may give them those Goods, which the Commissary takes care to examine, and see if they have the requisite qualifications.

Commissary's Office.

The *Commissary* does also every *Friday* make a *review* in all the Chambers and other places of the House, to know the number of Officers, and Soldiers, and sends the *Roll* of this *Review* to the *Administrator-General* in what place soever he is, giving an account of the same next day to the Council, at the close whereof the *Secretary* gives him the *Names, Quality, and Number* of Officers and Soldiers that have been received and admitted the same day, to enter and set them down upon his *Roll of Review*, that they may have *Dyet, Lodging, and other necessary things.*

The *Commissary* assists also, and is present at all the Meals in the Refectories, numbers all the Officers and Soldiers there, to the end that he may measure out and proportion the *Victuals*, and set down the account of what real consumption there is made in the House every day, and takes care to examine the whole Service that is necessary for them, and is watchful to see that they have their *Victuals* as good and well con-

conditioned as is possible, and of the Quality and Quantity that is allowed them. He goes every day about *Ten a Clock* in the Morning to count the *Prisoners*, and causes to be given them every two days a Loaf of Bread to every one of them, as to the Soldiers. All this he does to keep an exact Account of all things, and that nothing may escape his Knowledge, and that one may know to the least thing, what is consumed or used every day at every Meal. He takes care likewise to examine and view all the *Work* that is done in the *Manufactories*, and other Work-houses in the Hospital, that all may go on towards the employing and advantage of the Soldiers, according to the Orders and Intention of the *Administrator-General*. And in regard it is pretty difficult to be able to attend all these things exactly, he has obtain'd an *Assistant* to bear a part and share with him in the Trouble and Care incumbent upon him, and to do the same Function, in case of the Commissaries Sicknes or Absence.

The *Secretary's* Province comes next to be considered, and that is to make an *Extract* of all the Passports and Certificates of the Service of those who present themselves to be received into the Hospital,

Commissary's Assistant.

Secretary's Office.

Hospital, and to bring the same the first day the Council meets, which is every *Saturday* in the Year, about Four a Clock in the Afternoon, where he reads aloud the Names of those who desire to be admitted. And the Council having examin'd the Certificate, the Directors write on the Margin of every Extract, *Received* or *Refused*; specifying the Reasons why they deserve not to be admitted, and giving them sometimes Money to help them to go into their own Country, in proportion to the distance of Place. He gives then the Names, Sir-names, and Qualifications of those that have been received, to the *Major*, that he may see them Lodged, and that the Officer of the *Wardrobe* and *Stores*, may give them the Linnen that is necessary for them. He does the same thing in regard of the *Comptroller*, that the *Invalids* may go and receive at his Office some other necessary things that he is obliged to furnish. He is also to give the Commissary a List of the number and quality of those that are admitted, that he may regulate and appoint the Allowance of Bread and Wine. And at the close of the Council, he presents a Book to the Directors, where is set down the Number and Qualities

Qualities of those that are received, at the Bottom of which they make a *Flourish* and set their Mark to it. He gives the *Directors* afterward a Copy of the *Reception*, with the *Review* that was made the Evening before, to be sent to the *Administrator-General*, who by this means is fully informed of the Number of People that is in the House. He makes up, and states the Accounts every Week, of all the Provisions and Expences of the House, upon the Memorials and Bills of those whose Business it is to write and set down this Expence, and presents the same to the *Directors*, that they may State and Sign them after they have examined and compared them with the *Bills* and *Reviews* of the Commissary. At the end of every Month he makes a Recapitulation of the Accounts of every Week, at the bottom of which there is the *Director's Order* to go to the *Treasurer* of the House to be paid for all that has been furnish'd the preceeding Month. Seeing the Soldiers have leave to go abroad three times a Week, and some every Day; for this purpose it is that the *Secretary* gives them a *Ticket* or *Note* sign'd by the *Governor*, where their Name is set down, and the Days of their going Abroad,

broad, without which the Porters would stop them, when they offer to go out at the Gate. He likewise delivers the *Licenses* and *Passports* made under the Governor's Name to the Soldiers, who desire leave to go into the Country for their Private Affairs; *to those* who abdicate, and will stay no longer in the House; *to those* who being cured of their Wounds, desire to enter again into Service, whereof he keeps a Register, as well as of those who have Deserted, or gone away without leave; as also, *of those* who have been turn'd out for some Crime; and lastly, *of all that dye*. Monday in every Week he Countersigns all the Notes that the Comptroller gives to those that the time of having of Cloaths is become due. Every three Months he makes a *State* of the *Wages* and *Sallaries* due to the Domestick Officers, and Serving-men in the House; at the foot whereof the Directors sign an Order to the Treasurer to pay the same forthwith, which is punctually complied with. He keeps an exact Register of all the Goods that are furnish't to the *Invalids*, and makes a *State* of the same every Three Months: Moreover he keeps a Register cf all the Goods and Funiture of the House, and of those who

who have furnish'd them, to be as a *Comptrole* and *Check* upon the *Ward-Robe* and *Store-Keepers*. In fine, the *Secretary* is the *Depository* of all the *Deeds*, *Papers*, *Charters*, *Registers*, and *Memorials* that concern the *Hospital*, and keeps them as *Aubentick Records* and *Pieces*, to serve for *Vouchers* of all that passes there. He has a very good Apartment for his Lodgings; a Sallary of Six hundred *Crowns per Annum*, and his Diet, Firing, and Candle from the House.

A R T. III.

Of the Subaltern and Inferior Officers of the House.

THo all the Inhabitants of this *Royal Hospital* have hitherto behaved themselves orderly enough, and perform'd their Duty to the general satisfaction of all; and that there be no great need of restraining them by the Rigor and Severity of Justice; however there is Provision made against what may happen of Disorder or Misdemeanours. And for that purpose there is establisht in the House a *Provost Marshal*,

*Provost
Marshal.*

shal, and Five Archers or Attendants a Horse-back, one whereof serves him for a Clark; all these Officers are chosen amongst the least Invalids. The *Provost* walks his Rounds up and down the House with his Attendants following him, all *Sundays* and *Holidays*, to see and observe that all the *Roman Catholics* go to Church. He is present at all the Meals in the *Refectories* to prevent all Quarrels, and to suppress or punish all Disorders that may happen in those times. He Visits all the Publick Places, as the Manufacturies and Work-houses, where the *Invalids* are at Work; to hinder all Disputes that may arise amongst the Soldiers. Every Evening he makes his Visit with his *Archers* to see they go all to Prayers after Supper. In the day-time he gets a Horse-back, and Rides about all the Neighbourhood and *Avenues* of the Hospital, all the Highways and the Dependencies of the House, to observe the Conduct and Behaviour of the Soldiers, and to seize on such as commit any Insolency or Disorder, either in City or Village. He keeps a List of all those that have been accused or convict of any Crime or Misdemeanour, or been punisht with any Penalty, that he may have recourse thereunto

His Office.

thereunto upon occasion. In short, when he surprises any one in some notable Fault, he puts him into the *Prison* of the House; at the *Major's* instance the Governor is inform'd of it, and a Verbal Proces drawn up, the Council of War is instructed about it, which is commonly held in the Governor's Apartment; the Proces is reported in presence of the Judges, and of the Delinquent; and after Interrogatories made upon the Proofs and Depositions of Witnesses, the *Provost* collects the Votes, causes the Sentence to be drawn up by his Clerk, and makes it to be immediately executed upon the Place, without any Appeal or Delay.

The *Keeper* of the *Wardrobe* or *Stores* Store-Kee-
per. is one of the Officers the most employ'd in the House, whether for the Extent of his Charge, or for the Diligence and Exactness this Employment requires. His busines is to take and distribute all the *Linnen* necessary, as well for the Officers, as for the Soldiers, for their Tables, Beds, and Wearing-Linnen.

As soon as an Officer is received into the House, his Linnen is carried to him to his Chamber where he is to Lodge; and when it's a Soldier, he His Office. brings

brings a Note from the Major to the *Store-keeper*, who gives him besides the necessary *Utensils* for his Chamber, a Pair of *Sheets*, Two *Shirts*, Two Pair of *Drawers*, Two Pair of *Stirrup-stockings*, Two Pair of *Socks*, Two *Night-Caps*, Two *Cravats*, Two *Napkins*, so as the Soldier may give one of these *Garnitures* to be washt whilst he wears the other. And to make this Distribution with order and dispatch, there is carried every Month to every Officer's Chamber a Pair of *Sheets*, and every *Sunday Morning* a *Garniture* of Clean Linnen, and that which is left off is carried away. And whereas it is a very hard matter to give to above Two thousand Persons every one their Linnen in particular; they have divided all the Soldiers into Six *Cantons*, and give a *Tuesday* to one Canton from Six in the Morning till Nine, *Sheets* markt with the Stamp of that Canton; and the next *Tuesday* to another Canton, and so of the rest, so that all have Clean Sheets every Six Weeks without Confusion.

And as concerning the rest of the *Linnen*, they are obliged every *Saturday* from Five in the Morning till Eleven, to carry to the *Wardrobe-Keeper*, a compleat *Garniture* of their Foul Linnen,

nem, that they may receive a Clean one for it. The Kitchin-Servants, and those that serve in the Refectories, come likewise some certain Days of every Week, and bring him all the Foul Linnen by retail, and receive Clean in lieu of it. He takes care also to send every Evening to the Infirmeries and to the Chambers of those that happen to fall Sick, to receive all their Foul Linnen, that he may send them back Clean Linnen for them. As concerning those who go out of the House into the Country, or go away for good-and-all, no Permission or License is granted them before they have delivered to the *Store-keeper* all their Impliments and Utensils, *viz.* their Sheets, and one of their Garnitures of Linnen, the other being allowed them to keep and carry away with them. He also takes care in Sorting and Folding the Linnen, to lay by what wants Mending, or is good for nothing, but to dress the Sick and Wounded with.

He gives to the several Servants belonging to the *Refectories*, a certain quantity of Vessels, markt with so many different Marks as there are Persons who have need of them, so that one cannot take that which belongs to

G another;

another ; and every one of these Servants is to take care of his own Division , and carries back the Plates and Cups that can be of no further use , to the Keeper of the Stores , who changes the same every three Months , and furnishes the Chambers with all necessary things anew.

Purveyors.

The Purveyors make an Agreement to furnish all the Fowl necessary for the Infirmeries , for the Sick and Wounded , and for the Great Kitchin for the Officers Tables on those Days it is allowed them to have Meat . As also to furnish all things belonging to the Tables , except Bread , Wine , Butcher's Meat , Salt , Wood , and Candles , for which there are other Purveyors contracted with.

Baker.

There is also a Baker settled in the House , having a Bake-House , furnish'd with all the necessary Utensils and Conveniences that can be devised . He has undertaken by Contract to furnish Bread according to the quantity of Corn that is delivered to him , and charges himself by Inventory with all the said Utensils , which he is to deliver back in as good Condition as he receives them , at the end of his Contract . He has Lodging for himself , and his Servants , Garrets , Chambers

His Office.

Chambers, Oven, and all that's necessary for the conveniency of a well-contrived *Bake-House*. He receives from the *Commissary* and *Comptroller* the Measure of Corn, call'd a *Septier*, (which contains about Four Bushels and a half of *London-measure*) of pure Wheat, on the foot of Two hundred and thirty pound weight, for which he is to deliver back Two hundred twenty five pound weight of Bread; that is to say, one Eighth part *White*, like the *Goneffe-Bread*, for the Officers of the House, and for the Sick and Wounded in the *Infirmery*; and the other Seven parts of good Household Bread for the Soldiers, as well as for the Domestick and Menial Servants; so that all the Bran coming from the said Corn, is for the Baker's Use and Profit, and he may dispose of it as he pleases, as well as what remains over and above, after the delivery of the Two hundred twenty five pound of Bread, in manner aforesaid according to his Contract. All the Overplus that is for his Wages, and for his Servants, and to defray the Charges of Baking, and paying for the Wood, is paid him every Quarter, at the Rate that the Corn was at the first hand, that was furnished to him, to the end that the

The Government of the

*Quantity
of Bread a
day.*

Overplus of Corn may continue always good to the House. There was *Anno* 1682. baked in the House above a *Muid* of Corn a day, which is above Two thousand seven hundred and sixty pound weight of Bread; (for there are Twelve *Sepsters* in the *Muid* of Corn) there being in the House then about Two thousand *Invalids*.

The *Baker* makes the delivery of the *White Bread* to the *Butler*, at Six a Clock in the Morning for the Officers, of the *Household-Bread* for the Soldiers at Nine; and at Seven at Night for the Sick and Wounded in the *Infirmeries*. And the *Policy* is so well contrived, that there are Scales and Weights placed at both ends of the *Refectories*, where the Soldiers have the Liberty and Conveniency of weighing their Bread, if they happen to doubt of its full weight: For when a Loaf is delivered in the *Refectories*, and other Places, that is not of full weight, the Commissary gives a Crown-piece to the Soldier, whose Loaf is to be weighed, or is not of weight, which is a Fine to be paid at the *Baker's Charges*; but if it happens that the Bread is not of the Goodness and Quality that it ought, the *Baker* is to be severely Reprimanded for it the first time; and if it comes

to

to pass that he does so again, the *Commissary* is to acquaint the *Directors*, that the *Administrator-General* being informed thereof, may give Order for Fining and Amercing the *Baker* according to the Merit of the Fraud and Abuse he may have committed. This sort of Penalty turns to the Account of the Soldiers, to whom the *Directors* order it to be distributed in the *Refectories*, whilst they are all at Table, and it's regulated in proportion to the Number then present.

A R T. IV.

*The Method observed in buying of Corn,
and other Provisions consumed in
the Hospital of the Invalids.*

THE *Administrator-General* sends in-
to the Countries, where generally
the best and finest Corn is to be had at
some certain times when they can make
the best Purchase, and with the great-
est Oeconomy; of all which Corn he
causes Proofs and Samplers to be sent
him, upon which the *Directors* he has
chosen for the Administration of the
Hospital make an Agreement with the
G ; Mer-

*Cornboughs
in the
Country.*

Merchants about the Price , and that the Corn so agreed upon be delivered at the Stairs of the River before the House, safe and well-conditioned, conform to the Samplers and Patterns which are put into the Hands of the *Commissary* and *Comptroler* , who have orders to receive the same so qualifi'd. So that the Corn-Merchants are obliged to deliver the Corn measured in Sacks at the Landing-place before the House, after which the House takes care to have the same carried into the Granaries of the House on the Backs of the Strongest and Ablest *Invalids*. But as to other Corn, it is bought of Private Persons, or which the *Administrator* himself takes care sometimes to buy upon the place; and where he does, he agrees with the Inhabitants and with Watermen for the Carriage of it, both by Land , and by Water , till it be brought before the House, and delivered good and well-conditioned, according to the Samplers already received. And for the greater Safety and Security , the *Administrator-General* orders one of the Guards of the *Invalids* to be sent to the Place where the Corn is bought , who is to take care and see that it be well done up, and put on Board the Boats , and kept well

well and dry. He is likewise charged with the Samplers of the same Corn that the Bargain is made about, and is never to be from the Corn Night nor Day, until it arrives at the Stairs of the *Hospital*, that he may be witness to all that may happen to it in the way. When it is brought to the Stairs, it is measured by whom they please, provided it be done by Persons who understand it. And as the *Hospital* is free and exempted from all *Town*, *Bridge*, and other *Duties*, the *Administrator-General* has made an Agreement with the Officers, *Measure-Masters*, granting them *Measuring the Corn.* the half of what is given them at *Paris*, for their pains of measuring only. This Agreement is made, to the end that neither the Merchants nor the House may have cause of complaining of the Measure, because these are Men sworn to their Office, and to do Justice, and are daily employ'd in business of this kind. When the Corn is thus measured, it's carried in Carts from the Water-side up to the House, and those *Invalids* who are ablest to bear them, do carry the Sacks into the *Granaries* of the House, which are so fine and large that they are capable of containing above Four hundred *Muids* of Corn, (which is a

The Government of the

bout Twenty one thousand six hundred *Bushels*, or Two thousand seven hundred *Quarters*, *London measure*) or a years Provision of Corn. When it is in the *Granaries*, the *Baker* takes care to see it often turned and stirr'd, that it may receive no damage, and be well kept, for it is he who is charged with it then, it being all delivered into his trust by measure.

ART. V.

*Of the Butchery, and Method of
Buying of Cattle for the Provision
of the House.*

*Butcher's
Office.*

There is also a *Butchery* fetled in the Inclosure of the *Hospital*, with all the Utensils and necessary Accommodations to it; and the *Butcher*, who has undertaken to furnish the House with Meat, is charged with all those Utensils by Inventory, which he is to deliver back again in good Condition at the end of the time of his Contract. He has Lodgings for himself, and his Servants; a House with Thirty *Stalls* to hold so many *Oxen*, and as many *Calfes*; *Sheepcote* for Six hundred *Sheep*, a great *Caldron*

Caldron with Cocks to supply him with Water at command for all his occasions, (the Water is conveyed by Pipes from the *Water-Machine* that furnishes the whole House) and a *Hall* to melt his Tallow in, and make Candles. Every *Ox* that he kills should weigh Six hundred weight, every *Calf* Fifty pound weight, and every *Mutton* Thirty; he is obliged to deliver three parts of *Beef*, and one of *Veal* and *Mutton*, and all at the rate of Three pence the pound one with the other, in manner as is specified in the Contract made with him for Six years. He weighs the Body of the Beast *all entire*, that is to say, the *Oxen* in Quarters, and the *Veal* and *Mutton* whole and entire; the other parts of every *Calf*, namely, the *Head*, the *Pluck*, and the *Feet*, at the rate of Five pound weight, and the *Entrails* of every *Sheep* for one pound only: He is also obliged to weigh with the rest of the Meat, all the *Ox-cheeks* freed from *Bones*, and the rest of the *Head*, together with the *Tripes*; the *Feet* of the *Oxen* and *Sheep*, as also the *Hides* and *Skins* belong to the *Butcher*, who gets them to be carried and disposed of as he thinks best. He is likewise obliged for the greater Cleanliness of the House,

Price and
Quantity of
Meat.

The Government of the

House, to cause to be carried away into the Fields, the *Blood*, and all other *Immundicities* that come from the *Slaugther-house* and *Butchery*, as by Contract he is bound. All the *Cattle* he buys and brings into the House for the use of it, are exempted from all *Duties of Entries*, and other *Impositions*, call'd, *Droit de pied Fourchee*, such as *Five or Six Shillings* on every *Ox*, *Fifty Solz* on every *Calf*, and *Thirty seven Solz* on every *Sheep*, &c. He is obliged ordinarily to carry to the great *Kitchin* about Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, every days allowance of *Flesh*, where the *Comptroller* and *Commissary*, together with the *Master-Cook*, receive the same, to see and examine whether it be of the Weight and Quality it ought to be; then they cause it to be cut out by the *Butcher's Servants*, and they keep a Memorial of the Quantity that is furnish'd, that they may be able to render an Account of the same every *Saturday* to the Council, together with what is delivered to the *Devote Sisters* for the *Kitchin* in the *Infirmary*, for the use of the Sick and Wounded. The *Directors* do every fortnight give an Order to the *Butcher* to be paid.

There

There is consumed in the House, for the Officers and Soldiers only, above Two thousand weight of *Butchers Meat* every Flesh day, without reckoning what is consumed by the *Missionary Priests*, the *Governor*, and some other *Domestick Officers*, who have their own separate Provisions at their own Charges; insomuch that the weekly consumption made in the House, amounts to *Twenty great Oxen, Twenty Calves, and One hundred Sheep*, or thereabouts.

*Daily con-
sumption of
Meat in the
House.*

The Butcher is, besides, obliged to supply the House with all the *Candles* *Candles.* that are consumed in it, at the rate of *Six Solz and half the Pound*; they furnishing him all the necessary utensils and conveniences to do it with; and there is about *Eleven thousand Pound* weight of Candles spent every year in the House, besides the Lamps that are used in several places of it: And if it happen that the *Butcher* furnishes either ill Meat or Candles, and no ways answerable to the Goodness and Price agreed on by Contract, he is first to be admonished thereof and reprimanded; and if he does not give other Goods of better condition in their place, they send elsewhere to buy of the best at his Expence,

Expence, for the first and second fault; but if he will continue to do so afterwards, they make him undergo the same Penalties and Fines that are inflicted upon the Purveyors and Tradesmen belonging to the House, whereof mention is made elsewhere.

*The Meat
good.*

Generally speaking, there is no where in France better Meat eat than what is furnished for this House; the best Cattel that can be brought out of Germany, Normandy, Poitou, Limosin, and other places, whence the Butcher has great Droles every year, that he sends for into those Countries to be bought for the use of the House; and for their better Feeding and Fatning, the King has bought all the Fields near the House, which are now converted into Pasture and Meadows.

*Cattel
brought in-
to the
House ano-
ther way.*

It is to be observed, that none of the Cattel is brought into the House at any of the three Common Court-Gates, but by another private one, on the right hand of the whole House, as you come in, answering to the private Gate of the Governor on the left. It is also by the same Gate that he carries out and empties in Carts all the Intrals and Immundicities of his Butchery and Slaughter-house; for his Slaughter-house and

and another low House joining to it, with a little Yard, are out of the first Precincts of the Hospital it self, but within the second Inclosure on the back-side of it : The *Butchery* is Paved with large broad Stones, and the Water comes as freely into it, as into the *Kitchen*, for the keeping it sweet and clean.

A R T. VI.

*Of the Method observed in Buying of
Wine, and of the Butler's Office in
the Distribution thereof.*

AND as concerning the *Wine*, provision is made of that by contract with the *Wine-Merchants*, to furnish the House with the necessary Quantity at a certain rate the Muid, or Barrel (according to the years of Plenty or Scarcity of Wine that occasion the Cheapness or Dearness thereof) to be delivered upon the Stillings in the Cellars of the House, *Ranged, well Hooped, Filled, Good, and well-conditioned*. After which the *Comptroler* and *Commissary*, together with the *Master-Butler*, and *Wine-Merchants*, Taste the Wine, and try if it be of the Goodness and Quality agreed upon :

Bargains
about
Wine.

upon : And if any be found Spoiled, not Good, or Merchantable, it is rejected, and returned back immediately on the Merchants Account : And of that which is found Good, after having Gaged and reduced it into *Muids*, the *Commissary* and *Comptroller* make a Calculation of the quantity and number of Pieces that are in the Cellars, and give a Certificate thereof to the Merchants to be carried to the *Directors*; upon which they give them an Order to be paid by the *Treasurer* of the House.

It is to be observed, That the *Wine-Merchants* are exempted from all *duties* of *Entries*, *passage of Bridges*, and from all other *Impositions* whatsoever; and are obliged only to stand to the first original Price of the Wine upon the place where it grows and is made ; and to take care to have it safely carried and conveyed, so as to deliver the same into the Cellars of the House, a good and Merchantable Commodity.

*Oeconomy
in Wine.*

The *Oeconomy* that is observed in this way of Buying Wine is so considerable, that sometimes they have very good *Whitewine* of *Anjou*, and other places, at the rate of 15 *Livers*, i. e. 1*l. 2*s.* 6*d.** the *Muid*, delivered and placed on the *Stillings* in the Cellars of the House, all

Carriage,

Carriage, Lighterage, and other necessary Charges paid and included therein. Nay, sometime since, they have had some that did not stand them in above *Eleven Livers*, i. e. 17 s. 6 d. the *Muid*, which truly was not altogether so good, because the years were not very kindly, or favourable.

Having thus in short, given an account of the method and way of Purchasing the Wine; it will not be amiss to inform you, how it is disposed of by *Retail* after it is delivered into the *Butler's* possession. The *Butler* have the management and ordering of the Cellars; the preservation and consumption of Wine, with all other things that relate to that Office, the *Master-Butler* is charged with: He takes care of, and is entrusted with all the Wine that is laid in the Cellars; he is obliged to keep a Register of the same, and to give an account of the particular distribution he makes of it; he is obliged to keep the *Casks* and *Vessels* in good repair, and without leaking, and to see to the Hooping of them, when they want it, and is to provide every thing needful for the preservation of the Wine, and against all accidents; he has therefore given him all the empty Casks,

*Distribution
on of the
Wine.*

*Butler's
Duty.*

The Government of the

Casks, and what remains of the *Lees* and *Grounds of Vessels*, after the House has been served with what they think fit to employ for the making of *Spirits* for the use of the *Infirmary* for the Medicines prepared there, and for the *Scouring* of *Vessels* in the *Kiteben* and *Offices*: I say, all that remains of *Lees* after what the *Infirmaries* and *Offices* use, belongs to the *Butler* to be disposed of as he thinks best.

*Quantity
of Wine.*

They lay into the Cellars about One thousand five hundred *Muids* of Wine, which is the quantity that is used every Year, every *Muid* of Wine holds Seventy two *Gallons*, and Three of them make a *Tun*; so that the Provision of one Year is about Five hundred *Tun* of Wine.

*Butler's
Office.**Time and
manner of
distributing
the Wine.*

The *Butler* is to be careful to visit all the *Vessels* of Wine in the Cellars twice a day: At half an hour after Five in the Morning he goes down to the Cellars to draw the Wine with Five Servants, by whom the Wine is carried in large *Jacks*, every one carrying Two *Jacks* into the Three *Offices* and *Butteries*, where there are Six very large *Cisterns* or *Fountains* that holds about Four *Muids*, for the Provision of each day. At the same time comes one of the *Sextons*

Sextons to receive of the *Butler* the allowance of Wine for *Masses*. At a quarter after Six, he gives to the Servants of the *Infirmeries* what is thought necessary for the Sick: At Seven a Clock he causes to be carried by Four of his Servants, into every Officer's Chamber a *Demiseptier*, or half pint of Wine, and a *Loaf* of Four *Ounces* of Bread for Breakfast: At Eight he gives the same Measure of Wine to the Serjeants commanding the Companies, and to other Serjeants of the *Invalid Cantons*, and to the *Drummers*: At Half an hour after Nine, he fills all the *Demiseptiers*, or half pints, of the Soldiers, as well as the *Chopins*, or *Pints*, of the Officers, both *Civil* and *Military*, to the end he may be ready to serve them therewith when they sit down to Dinner. The same method is observed in proportion for their Supper.

The *Chief Butler* takes also every *Saturday* a List of all the Officers and Soldiers that have been received, that he may deliver them their Measures of Wine, their Bread, and their *Table-service* that is due to every one of them, *viz.* a *Knife*, a *Cup*, a *Spoon*, a *Fork*, and a *Pot* for *Water*. It is he who is Charged with all the Plate, and gives

Butler's Office.

it out by Picce and Number to the Menial Servants who wait on the Officers Tables ; and it is to him that account is given of all the *Plates* of the *Tables* ; it is he that distributes all the *Bread* and *Wine*, the *Sallads*, the *Collations*, the *Deserts*, the *Oyl* and *Vinegar* ; and lastly, all the *Candles* that by Weight and Count he receives from the *Butcher*, after the same has been Examined, and Weighed in order to distribute it.

*Butler has
Twenty six
Servants.*

But in regard it would be impossible for him to attend upon all those things that relate to his Office, he has therefore about *Twenty six* Under-servants to help him ; *Four* whereof distribute all the Provisions, and *Sixteen* prepare and wait upon the Refectories, and have every one of them a certain number of Tables and Covers to look after, and lay up ; all which are distinguished by their different Marks, to the end that one may not take the Plates of his Comrade, or devolve on another that care which properly belongs to himself ; and lastly, there are *Six* more, whose business it is to *Sweep* the *Hou'e*, to *Light* the *Lamps* and *Candles* in all the Places most frequented, and to keep them always clean, and to carry the Wood that is for the Stoves, where there is need.

A R. T.

A R T. VII.

*Of the Cook's Office, and of the
Oeconomy observed in the Kitchen,
and in Dressing their Virtuals.*

HA VING spoken of the *Master-Butler* and other Officers, and their Functions; it is but reasonable we should say something of those that are employ'd in the *Great Kitchen*, which is the first and fundamental part of the House.

The *Master-Cook* has under him an *Master-Assistant*, and *Three Servants*, with a *Cook's Office*.

about Two thousand pound weight of *Butcher's Meat* a day, besides *Fowl*, and other things. They begin about Two or three in the Morning to put the Meat into the *Boylers* on the Fire; they use commonly five *Boylers* that are *en-chassed* into great and middle-siz'd Furnaces, made on purpose on both sides of the Chimny, whereof some of them are of a vast and surprising bigness, resembling in some manner *Basins*, or *Fountains* in a *Flower-Garden* for largenes; these are design'd to boyl the Meat for

Boylers.

Conveniencies in the Great Kitchen.

the Soldiers, and are capable of holding besides, Pottage enough for so great a number. The other lesser *Boylers* are for the Officers Tables. There are other Conveniences also in this *Great Kitchen*, that are very neccesary for the keeping of it clean, and for the *seasoning* of the *Meat* and *Soupes* that are dress'd in the *Pots* and *Boylers*. There is also a very large *Caldron*, or *Kettle*, enchaſ'd in the Wall of the Chimny, that holds about a Hundred and fifty Gallons, and receives by *Pipes* and *Cocks* the cold Water from the *Machine*; this *Caldron* is heated by the ſame Fire of the *Kitchen*; and the Water being hot, is distributed into all the *Pots* and *Boylers*, as much as the *Cooks* think convenient, by other *Pipes* and *Cocks* that convey the ſame. This *Caldron* serves also to supply the *Scullery* that is behind the Chimny with hot Water, where there are Six Persons always employed in washing all the Dishes and Plates, and all the Utensils of the *Kitchen*. There are besides other neceſſary and convenient *Cocks* that furnish cold Water, and carry the ſame into the *Pots* and *Boylers*, as they have occation.

Besides all these advantagious contrivances, there is in the ſame *Kitchen* a *Well*,

*Well in the
Kitchen.*

as in the next Court to it, so as they may never fail of Water, in case any Accident or Disorder should happen to the *Pump* that supplies the House with Water.

The *Cooks* take the Meat out of the *Pots* and *Boylers* about Eight a Clock in the Morning, to dress and divide it into Portions; about Ten a Clock the *Messes* are prepared, and ready to be served in at Eleven a Clock: And that they may be the more exact in making those Portions equal and of weight, so as every one may have what is his due, they weigh first about half a dozen of Portions that are placed before the *Cooks*, to serve them as Patterns and Models, by which they are to judge how the rest of the Portions of the like weight are to be made, or as near to them as possible. About half an hour after Ten a Clock, the *Pottage* being made ready by the *Cooks* in the *Boylers*, the same is carried in large *Portable Kettles* by the Servants of the *Refectories*, who come into the *Kitchen* and carry it away into the *Refectories*, and fill all the *Perringers* that they find already ranged in order on the Tables, and which the Soldiers take care to garnish with Bread cut into them: These *Soupes* are so very good, that

*Time and
manner of
dressing the
Meat, and
serving it.*

they who have the Curiosity to see the same prepared, are surprised at it, because of the great quantity that is used; but it must also be considered what care is taken to have it so. For in all other Houses the Cooks have a prevailing Custom to take all the *Fat* and *Dripping* of the boyl'd and roast Meat for themselves, as being a Profit and Perquisite of their Place, as they reckon it; but here it is otherwise; wherefore that the *Pottage* should be so much the better, it is ordered by the *Administrator-General*, that the Cook's Wages should be raised, as also that of his Servants, who used to share in that kind of Profit, on condition it should not be allowed them to take or carry away the least thing, on any pretence whatsoever, upon pain of being punish'd, and being turned out disgracefully; so that they are obliged to put into the *Pots* and *Boylers*, all the *Gravy* of the Meat, the *Drippings* of the roasted, and all things which they call *Vails* in the *Kitchen*. And this is it that does a great deal of good to so great a quantity of *Pottage* and *Soupes*, tho' there be a great deal of Meat boyled in them.

Supper.

The Method of ordering of *Supper*, is this, they begin to boyl the Meat for the

the Soldiers at Eleven a Clock, and about Four in the Afternoon they make the *Messes* with the same carefulness that they do their *Dinner*; at that hour they lay down the *Roast Meat* to the Fire for the Officers, and a certain number of Soldiers in their turns. At Six a Clock the Supper of the *Invalid* Soldiers is served in. At half an hour after, those on the Guard have theirs, which is *Roast Meat*. At Seven the Officers are served. And at Eight the *Domestic* and *Menial Servants*.

The *Cooks* have far greater Trouble on *Fast-days* than on *Flesh-days*. For on those days there must be Four hundred pound of *Butter*, and about Twelve thousand *Eggs* a day, and a third part of a *Minot* of *Salt*, which is about a *Peck and a half* of *English* measure. The Provision of *Salt* for the House, and the *Use of the Kitchen*, is kept in a *Closet* made on purpose for that use above the *Skullery*, near the great *Kitchen Chimny*, as being the warmest and fittest place for't to be kept *dry* and in *good Condition*. The *Comptroller* and *Commissary* have each of them a different Key, so that none can come at the *Salt* without the one and the other, and both of them are present at the delivery of

*Fasting-
days allow-
ance.*

Eggs.

Salt.

it to the Master Cook and Master Butler, by measure, according to the quantity that is needful: For there have been *Essays* and *Trials* made by knowing Persons of the Quantity of *Salt* that is requisite for all the occasions of using it in the House; they know by exact Measure what is necessary to *Season* the *Soupes*, *Pottages*, *Broats*, *Meat*, both *Boyl'd* and *Roasted*, and what for *Eggs*, and for all other occasions, so that none can be imposed upon, or wronged of what is due. And the whole *Consumption* of *Salt* for all manner of things, both for the *Kitchen*, *Offices*, and *Tables*, amounts at every Years end to One hundred and eighty *Minots* of *Salt*, which is about Two hundred twenty and two *Buthels*, *English* measure. This quantity of *Salt*, the *Farmers* of the *Gabels* are obliged to deliver for the use of this *Hospital*, without any Duty or Imposition whatsoever, as appears by an Order of the Council of State made in their favour, bearing date the 10th of *June*, 1679. authorizing them so to do.

Butteries.

Moreover, for the further Conveniency of the *Kitchen*, there are *Butteries* and *Pantries* on both sides of it, very fine, large, and clean, to receive and lay

lay by the Victuals, and Magazines for the Purveyors Stores, and Lodging-rooms above the Skultery behind the Kitchen, for the Servants that belong to it to lye in. Besides all the Conveniences this Kitchen has for Boyling, it has also a huge great Jack able to turn Twelve or Fifteen Spits, all loaded with Meat at a time: Stoves for Stoving, and large Tables covered with Plates of Tin, for the more convenient cutting and dividing of the Meat into Messes and Portions.

Jack turning
Fifteen
Spits.

It is also to be observed, That at least thrice a Year the House hires about Three hundred Women, who at Christmas, Easter, St. Louis's day, are brought into the great Anti-Court to Scour all the Dishes, Plates, Pots, Candlesticks, Spoons, Porringers, and in short all the Pewter and Brajs in the House, for which they have their Diet into the bargain.

Three hun-
dred Scou-
ters.

A R T. VIII.

Of the Porter's Office, and the Tradesmen belonging to the House.

FOR the careful keeping of the Gates of this Royal Hospital, there are Four Porters appointed, namely, one Master

*Time of
shutting
the Gates.*

*Porter's
Office.*

Master Porter and Three Assistants, who are obliged to open the Gates every Morning all the year long, exactly at Five a Clock, and so shut them in Winter at half an hour after Eight at Night; at Nine in the Spring and Autumn; and at Ten in Summer.

The Master Porter goes every Night after the shutting of the Gates, and delivers the Keys to the Governor, or to the King's Lieutenant in his absence, and every Morning goes again to receive them, to open the Gates at the appointed hours.

He takes care in the Dusk of the Evening, to light the Lamps of the two Courts of Guard during the whole Year; and the three Lantborns that are under the three Great Gates, from the first of September, to the last of April, inclusive.

He is obliged likewise to get all under and before the Gates, swept and kept clean by his Assistants; and to see that the Courts of Guards, and Place of Arms be kept clean.

He has orders also to let the Invalid Officers out with their Swords whenever they please, and to hinder them to come in with any other Arms, but to leave them at the Guard. He is to let out all

all the *Domeſtik Officers* and *Mental Servants* of the House, as often as they have occaſion, unless when he has orders to the contrary. He is not to ſuffer the *Sergeants*, *Troopers*, nor *Soldiers*, to go out on Working-days, unless they shew him their *Tickets* under the Governor's hand for their going abroad. He has also *Orders* to let all go forth on *Sunday*s and *Holy-days* after *Divine Service*, from the first of *May* until the first of *November*. And as concerning the other *Holy-days* betwixt the ſaid Month of *November*, and the last of *April*, he is to ſuffer those only to go abroad that have *Tickets*.

He is obliged not to ſuffer any *Goods* or *Commodities* to go out of the House without the Governor's leave, and without acquainting the *Commissary*. He is not to ſuffer any of the *Invalids* or *Domeſtiks* of the House to carry out, either *Wine* or *Meat*, nor *Woad*, nor *Candles*, or ſuch like things. He muſt viſit and ſee the *Goods* of ſuch of the *Domeſtiks* as are diſmift the House, and to ſee their *Conge* in writing. And in caſe any of the *Domeſtiks* or *Invalids* happen to be turned out of the House for their *Bad Life*, or great *Misdemeaours*, he is not to ſuffer them to come

come in again on any pretence whatsoever.

Neither is he to suffer any of the *Soldiers* of the *Guards*, *Troopers*, or other Persons of that Rank, nor any *Wearing Liveries*, to come into the House, unless they have first left their *Swords* at the Court of Guard, which at their going out are to be returned to them.

*About Wo-
men.*

Neither is he to suffer any *Women* to come into the House without the *Express Order* of the *Governor*, unless it be *Persons of Quality*, and who come in a *Coach*, and those that are necessary, and well-known. And when any *Women* come to see their *Sick Friends* or *Relations*, he is to see them conducted by a *Soldier* going and coming, without suffering them to bring them any thing to *Eat*, or to *Drink*.

Provisions.

He is also obliged to be careful to stop at the *Gate* all the *Goods* and *Provisions* that come for the use of the *Hospital*, such as *Wood*, *Hay*, *Wine*, *Corn*, *Meat*, *Fish*, *Furniture*, and all things in general that relate to the *Provisions*, *Furniture*, or use of the *Hospital*, until that the *Commissary* comes, or his *Aid*, for to visit them, and see if there be nothing amongst them that is forbid to be brought

brought

brought into the House; in fine, he is to beware that no *Wine*, or *Brandy*, nor *Tobacco*, nor such like things, be brought into the House to be Sold by Retail, by the *Externs* to any within it.

This *Master Porter* is also charged with *Porter's Duty*.
the Consumption of all the *Brooms* that are made use of to Sweep and make Clean all the Passages and parts of the House, as well within as without Doors. He makes the general and particular distributions of them, and knows the quantity that is needful for the time they are to last; for when they are quite worn out and used, they are brought back to him again to be laid up in the *Magazine* that is appointed him for that use; after which he gives them New ones, and the Old ones are for his own use.

All these *Particularities* are set down, that one may observe the good *Rule* and *Oeconomy* that is practised in the House in all things. And because there is a great Consumption of these *Brooms*, there is a *Purveyor*, whose Business it is to supply the House with this sort of Commodity; who regularly and duly every Week brings of them, and sells them at very reasonable rates, because of the great number that is used.

This

The Government of the

This Porter is moreover charged with the keeping of a small *Library of Books*, designed for the use of the Officers, Soldiers and Domestick Servants of the House, consisting mostly of Books of *Devotion*, *Lives of Saints*, and of other *Eminent Persons* whose *Lives and Actions* have been Exemplary, and made a great Figure in the World; to the end that by the reading of those Books they may not only avoid dangerous *Idle-ness*, but also be excited themselves to the practise of those Christian Vertues. He sets down the Names of those he distributes the Books to, that none may be lost, and that he may retrieve them when they have done with them, and know where to enquire for them when he is called upon for any of them, being that he is charged with them all by Inventory.

Smith.

There is also a *Smith* belonging to the House, where he has a Shop and Two or three Servants, who do all the Work at a certain Rate.

Waterman.

There is also an *Invalid* paid by the House for attending the *Machine* that Furnishes Water to the House, and Twenty five Crowns a year for Sallary; he is obliged to furnish the House with about Four hundred *Muids* of Water a day,

day, which make about Five hundred thirty two Hogsheads.

In the same Quarter of the House is the *Upholsterer*, who makes and mends all the *Beds*, *Quilts*, *Matrasses*, and other things belonging to his Employment; for which he hires some of the Invalids to help him.

There is also a *Taylor* belonging to, *Taylor.* and living in the House, having Four or five Master-Servants under him, to Cut and Oversee the Work; but all the Workmen under them, are the *Invalid* Soldiers of the House.

There is a *Master-Shoemaker*, a *Glasier*, *Shoemaker.* and *Joyner*, and *Carpenter*, paid by the House at a certain Rate for their Work.

A R T. IX.

Of the Infirmeries, and the Rules and Oeconomy observed there.

Having Treated at large of many considerable things relating to the Government and Administration of this Royal Hospital, it is not amiss to give a particular account of the Oeconomy and method that is observed in the Infirmeries for the Sick and Wounded; the Management

*Devote
Sisters.*

ment and Conduct whereof is entrusted to a number of *Devote Sisters*, called *Les Secours de la Charité*, who may properly be ranked in the Number of the Officers of this House. They are *Religious Nuns*, whose Institution it is to assist with their Care and Endeavours the poor Sick of the *Parishes* in *Paris* and other Places where they are established; out of whom the King was willing that *Thirty* should be chosen to do the same Charitable Offices to the Sick and Wounded in the *Infirmeries* of this Royal *Hôpital* of the *Invalids*, where they were established by an Act of the Council of State, bearing date the 16th. of February 1676. and one must needs acknowledge, that God Almighty gives particular Talents to these *Charitable Sisters*, to enable them to acquit themselves so well of this Employment; for they do all sorts of Offices to the Sick and Wounded without grumbling or repining at the cross or peevish Temper of the Persons, or the disagreeableness of the Disease they labour under; and as their care extends generally towards all that concerns the Sick, whose occasions and necessities are almost infinite, so one cannot particularly describe the number of the Employments which they

exer-

exercise in the *Infirmeries*, yet, however, the chief of them shall be insisted upon.

The *First Obligation* they are under, and of which they acquit themselves to admiration, is that which relates to the *Kitchen* of the *Infirmeries*; and for that effect they go every morning to the *Butcher* of the House to receive what is needful for them every day, according as the *Superior Sister* orders them. There they receive the proportion of *Beef*, *Veal*, and *Mutton*, according to the number of Sick Persons under their Care. And as the *Butcher* is obliged by his Contract, so he gives them the *best* and *choiceſt pieces* of meat he can lay his hands on; which they weigh exactly, and then set it down in their Books, together with all the other Expences, and give an account of the same to the Council.

*Devote
Sisters Of-
fice in the
Kitchen.*

Meat.

The *Baker* is obliged to deliver them the quantity of *White bread*, well made, and in good condition, proportionable to the number of Sick and Wounded: It is only ſome *Serving-men*, and ſome *Chair-women*, that the *Devote Sisters* are obliged from time to time as occasion requires, to make uſe of to help them to *Wash* the *Infirmary-Linnen*, that Eat *Householdbread* in the *Infirmeries*.

Bread.

*The Government of the**Fowl.*

The *Purveyor* takes care, according to his Contract, to furnish and bring them all the *Fowl* needful for them, either for their *Broths* or for *Roasting*, which they prepare for the Sick and Wounded; whereof the *Superior Sister* gives her *Receipt* at the end of every Month to be placed to account.

Eggs, Butter and Cheese. As for what concerns the *Fasting times*, such as *Eggs, Butter, and Cheese*, they send to the *Buttery, Pantry, and Kitchen* of the House, for the quantity they need; which is delivered upon their Notes, which they give the *Comptroller*, who takes care to put them to the account of the Weekly consumption of things of that nature made in the House.

Wine.

The *Wine* they give to those that are upon their *Recovery*, and which they use in the Preparation of their *Medicines*, these *Sisters* come and receive at the *Butler's Office*.

Wood.

For the *Wood*, they take a sufficient quantity for their Provision, out of the Store that is brought in for the use of the House, and sometimes they Buy some themselves, as the times fall out.

They have *Cellars, Offices, and Storehouses* very convenient and capable of holding what quantity of Provisions they have a mind to make. But

But to return to the business of the *Kitchen*; they are employed in dressing and getting ready all the Boyled and Roast Meat, in making their *Broths*, and other necessary Nourishment for the Sick, in *Washing*, *Scouring*, and *making Clean* all the *Utensils* of the *Kitchen*, and to keep all things thereunto belonging Clean and Neat, which they do to admiration.

They have the Charge of, and are Entrusted withall the *Apothecaries Drugs*; *Drugs and Medicines.* they there prepare all the necessary *Medicaments*, as well for the use of the *Sick* in the *Infirmeries*, as for all the other indisposed persons of the *Hospital*; they administer and distribute all those *Medicaments* at the Hours appointed by the *Physician*; they give to the *Chyrurgions* all the *Oyntments*, *Plaisters*, and other things they have need of for the dressing of the *Wounded*. 'Tis they that Buy all the *Drugs* they use in the Composition of the *Medicines* conjunctly with the *Apothecary*.

They have a *Lingery*, or Room, where they keep their Stores of *Linnen*, *Lingery.* which deserves great Commendation, as well for the Neatness, as for the Order every thing is kept in. This *Lingery* is designed only for the Sick and Wounded

Laundry.

in the *Infirmeries*, taking care to see the Linnen Washed themselves, which they do by making a *Bucking* once every Week, and sometimes oftner, into which they put commonly every time about *Four or Five thousand Pieces of Linnen*, and about *One hundred and fifty Bundles of Compreses or Fillets, Rowlers, Scarfs*, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the number of the Sick and Wounded. Some of these *Sisters* do always stay by the *Chair-women* who make the *Bucking*, and help them; others spread out, and hang the Linnen upon Lines in the *Garrets* to dry them: They fail not to mend what is Old and Torn, contributing all their endeavours towards the *Frugality* and good management of every thing.

They take care to lay up and keep the *Wearing-cloaths* of the Sick in a *Magazine*, during the time their Illness obliges them to stay in the *Infirmeries*; where they make use only of a large *Blue Night-Gown*, which those *Devote Sisters* bring them, and a *Pair of Slippers*, at their first coming in.

Seeing there is in the *Wardrobe* of the *Infirmeries* a great many and different Suits of *Wearing Apparel*, it would be a difficult matter to distinguishe every ones par-

*Care of the
Sicks
Cloaths.*

particular Cloaths ; therefore these *Sisters* have contrived a particular way to avoid all mistakes that might arise from the mixture of such a multitude of apparel as they have in their Custody ; and to the end every one may know his own, and which is which , they put a Note on every Suit of Cloaths, of the Name, Surname, and the Number of the Sick Person's Bed, that when he recovers his Health, they may give him back again his own cloaths that he wore when he came in, taking back at the same time the things they gave him at his entrance. They keep the Place where those Cloaths are set up in very Clean and Neat, and are careful to Wash, Brush, and Mend the Gowns of the Sick, when need requires it.

They go into the Infirmeries about Five a Clock every Morning to give Broths to the Weakest amongst the Sick, and to make the Beds generally every where, and then to give Bread to all those that should have it ; and all the rest of the day to do all the good Offices and Service, sometimes to one, sometimes to another, whereof any of them have need.

They Sweep the Infirmary-Halls twice a-day ; Wash the Dishes after Dinner and

I ; Sup-

*Their Attendance on
the Sick.*

per ; they are very careful in keeping the *Beds* and all the *Furniture* of the *Infirmery* very *Neat* and *Clean*.

*The Linnen
of the sick.*

The *Linnen* of every Sick Person in the *Infirmaries*, consists of *Twelve Pieces*, viz. *Two Sheets*, *One Shirt*, *One Waistcoat*, *One Pair of Drawers*, *One Pair of Stockings*, *Two Handkerchiefs*, *One Nightcap*, *One Napkin*, *One Pillowber*, and *One Sheet* to lay over the *Bed*. Every one of these *Pieces* is very neatly *Folded* and *ranged* by it self in the *Magazine* of *Linnen*, where the *Order* is admirable to behold. They shift them regularly once a Month, and oftner when need requires.

*Utensils of
the Sick.*

There is also for the use of every Sick Person *Eight Pieces of Vessel*, viz. *Two Pots*, *One Cup*, *One Porringer*, *One Plate*, *One Saucer*, *One Spoon*, and *One Chamber-Pot*. The *Sisters* keep all these things very *Clean* and *Neat*.

*Manner
and time of
feeding
them.*

The way of *Nursing* and *Attending* the Sick every day, according to the Orders given them, is thus. They make them *Dine* every Day at *Ten a Clock*, and at *Five* at Night they Sup regularly all the year long.

They give ordinarily every day to those that cannot use their *Bread* and *Meat*, *Three New-laid Eggs* and *Four Messes* of *Broth*, and more if necessary.

But

But when they begin to Eat, besides the *Bread*, they give them *Fowle*, *Veal*, or *Mutton*; when they recover more Strength, they give to every one of them a *Pound* of *Meat*, a *Chopine* of *Wine*, and their *Loaf*; and before the *Meat* is given them, there are Kettles full of *Hot Porridge* carried into the *Halls*, out of which they distribute to them their *Porringers* full of *Broth*: They give Boyled Meat at Dinner, and Roasted Meat at Supper. After their *Porridge*, they carry in large *Vessels* with *Cover-dishes*, the *Meat*; which being laid on the Tables that are in each Hall of the *Infirmeries*, the *Superior Sister*, with several of the other *Sisters* helping her, divides into *Portions* and *Messes*, and then distributes them amongst those who, according to the *Physicians Order*, are to have any. Moreover, they give the Sick some refreshing and fitting *deserts*, as *Oranges*, *Lemmons*, *Biskets*, *Sweet-meats*, and other things, according to their several Appetites, and as it is thought convenient.

Some of these *Sisters* stay all Night in the *Infirmeries*, and Watch by those that are *very Sick*, and help them as they have occasion; they give them *Broths*, *Shift* them when it's needful, and *Wait*

*Infirmary
Dyer.*

on those that are *Dying*, till the last ; and when they are *Dead*, they take care to put them into their *Shrowds*, and carry them into a Room appointed for that purpose, and there they are *Deposited*, until they are carried forth for their *Funeral*.

The *Superior Sister* receives the Sick into the *Infirmary* upon the *Physician's Note* ; chuses a place and *Bed* for them ; and she alone renders an account to the *Directors*, of all the *Receipts* and *Disbursements* she makes for their Nourishment and Relief.

These *Devote Sisters* hardly ever stir out of the *Infirmeries*, but when they go to Buy *Drugs*, or other necessary things for the *Sick* ; for they are allowed *Cloaths*, *Lodging* and *Dyet*, and pretend to no *Salary* or *Reward* ; they are *courſely Clothed*, having a *Thick Grey Bays Gown*, with a *Course Apron* before them, a *Course Linnen Coif* close to their Heads, and are commonly of an *Age* and *Complexion* fitter to quench than to kindle irregular desires. They are allowed *Twenty five Crowns* a year for all their *Cloaths* and *Linnen*. No Soldier, under severe penalties, dares offer them the least abuse or immorality, in word or action, nor is allowed so much as unnecessary Talk and Conversation with any of them.

A R T.

A R T. X.

Of the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary.

THE King has caused to be settled in the Hospital for the Relief and Ease of the Sick and Wounded, a very able Physician, a Surgeon, and Apothecary.

The Physician is chosen out of the most experienced and most skilful of the time, one who has spent a good part of his first Years and Studies abroad in the Campaigns of the King's Armies, and enjoys the same Dignities, Privileges, and Honours, that those of the King's Household have. He has large and very convenient Lodgings in the House, so as to be at hand to Visit and Relieve all the Sick and Wounded with particular Care and Attendance, at what time soever necessity calls for't. Every Morning he visits all the Halls of the Infirmary, to see and know those that have need of his Assistance, examines the Sick one by one in particular; the Apothecary always attending him, and carrying with him the Book of Medicines to set down those things the Physician thinks fit to order.

The

The Government of the

The *Apothecary*, after this Visit, takes care to go to the *Laboratory*, and to carry the *Register*, and to shew the *Sisters*, whose Province it is, the *Physicians* Prescriptions, to the end they may furnish him with the necessary *Drugs* to prepare and compose the *Medicines*, which are afterward to be carry'd to the Sick exactly at the appointed time.

In short, the Sick and Wounded are treated with so much Care and Application as to the *Medicaments*, and the *Physicians* part, as that if any extraordinary Accident happen, there they find present Ease and Relief; for besides the *Physician* and *Apothecary*, there is also an Able *Surgeon*, who never leaves the *Infirmeries*.

The *Surgeon* therefore of this *Royal Hospital* has likewise been chosen amongst those they find most capable and able, and of most experience, one that has wrought long in the *Hospitals* of the *King's Army*, or in those of *Paris*, and other Cities, according to the Examination that is made of him, when he is received by the *Chief Masters of Surgery* in *Paris*. He has his Lodging in the *Infirmary*. He is maintained, and receives Wages of the House during the six continued years he is to serve there; at the Expiration

Expiration of which time he gets *Letters of Freedom*, as *Master Surgeon*, and has right to Operate publickly, as the other *Master Surgeons of Paris*, as appears more at large by the Edict of Establishment of this *Royal Hospital*.

The *Surgeon* being thus qualified and admitted into the House, is obliged to *dress* all the Sick and Wounded twice a day: At Five a Clock in the Morning he begins to dress them in all the *Halls* of the *Infirmary*, being assisted by those they call *Fratres or Brothers*, who are chosen amongst the *Invalid Soldiers*, and bring him all the *Oyntments*, and other necessary *Remedies* that he has occasion for. And after having dressed all the Sick in the *Halls*, which commonly last three or four hours, according to the Number there is of them, he goes into a *Room* appointed for the dressing of all those who can come thither to him, and are recovering in the *Infirmeries*, and all the other *Soldiers* of the House, who have but slight Wounds.

He takes care also to go and visit all the particular places belonging to the *Infirmary*, as the Lodges where those that are *Mad*, are shut up in; or those who have committed some notorious Crime, and are *and Attenda-*
nce.

are confin'd, to see if they want any of his help. He does the same to those who labour under *Venereal Distempers*, or some other Scandalous Diseases. This place is call'd by those of the House, *The Chamber of Baths*, or *Bathing-room*, and there are two *Fratres* placed there, paid by the House, as the other Menial Servants are, tho' they be chos'n from amongst the *Invalids*, to attend upon, and serve the Sick, who are there.

*Bathing-
Room.*

*All Soldi-
ers treated
for that
Disease in
the Infir-
meries.*

This Room is appointed for the convenience of treating all those of the House, whom heretofore they were oblig'd to send into the Town to be cured of the said Distempers, where one Person took care of their Cure, and it cost the House a great deal of Money, tho' they were not near so well treated or look'd after, nor so conveniently dressed, nor so soon recovered as here. For in this place it is observed, they have been cured and restored to their former Health in less than *Three Weeks*, by means of the careful Attendance and good Treatment they have, and the proper Remedies apply'd to them. And it is for this reason, that the King will have all the Soldiers both Horse and Foot of his Troops, who are infected with this Contagion, come into the

the *Hospital of the Invalids* to be there treated, until a perfect Cure be wrought upon them. After which the House gives them some Money to help them in their March to joyn the Regiments they belong to, wheresoever they are.

About Three in the Afternoon, the *Surgeon* begins again his Visit, and observes the same Order and Method in dressing of them, that he does in the Morning. And to the end that all things may contribute to the Ease and Relief of the Sick and Wounded, the *Devote Sisters* and *Apothecary* are careful to prepare and deliver all that's necessary for the dressing of them, such as all sorts of *Linnen*, *Oyntments*, and other things, according to the occasion the *Surgeon* thinks needful.

*time of the
Surgeon's
Dressing.*

In short, The *Surgeon* is obliged to take such care of his Patients, both Sick and Wounded, as that if any new Accident should happen to any of them betwixt the hours of visiting, whether by Day or by Night, he is to come and help them as soon as he has notice given him of it. And it is for that reason he has a *Closet* in his Chamber made on purpose, furnish'd with all sorts of *Instruments* and *Utensils*, proper and necessary for the *Surgeon's Art*, which the House

His Office.

House has caused to be made, and which he is charged with by *Inventory*, and is to give an account of at the end of his term of years, to him who succeeds him in the place. Moreover, he is obliged to provide all the *Crutches* and *Wooden Legs*, as well for the Officers as the Soldiers that want them; all the *Bandages* and *Trusses* to such as are troubled with *Ruptures*, the number of whom is great; and for their Ease and Relief, the King is at the Charge to cause a certain *Medicament* to be prepared that is known but to few Persons, and sends it to the *Physician* of the House, who delivers it to the *Surgeon* for the use of those who have need of it; by means whereof a great many, especially they that are not much advanced in Years, have been perfectly cured.

He keeps a *Register* of all the *Disbursements* he makes, as well in *Wooden Legs*, *Crutches*, and *Trusses*, as for the purchasing and mending of *Instruments* of his Art, which are stated and cleared every Week at the Council, and at the end of every Month he is paid all his *Disbursements*.

Besides he takes care to see the *Barbers*, to whom the House gives Wages (as to the

the *Fratres chos'en*) that they *Shave* the Officers and Soldiers every Week, and do their Duty well.

And as to the Choice of the *Apotbeca-*
ry, the same Measures are observed as to
the *Surgeon*. He has his Lodgings, as he,
in the *Infirmeries*. He has his *Diet* and
Sallary from the House for Six years to-
gether, during which time he is obliged
to work there: At the end whereof he
obtains his *Freedom*. His chief busines
is to work together with the *Devote Si-
sters* in the *Laboratory*, which supplies him
with all the proper *Drugs* for *Medicines*,
fit to be given the Sick and Wounded
at the appointed hours by the *Physician's*
order, which are writ during the time he
makes his Visits.

A R T. XI.

Of the Laundry.

AS for the *Laundry* and *Washing*, that
is now managed by an *Under-
take*r, who for Twelve thousand *Livers*
a Year hath agreed with the *Directors*,
to wash all the Linnen of the House.
He lives in a House purchased for that
purpose out of the *Hospital*, near the
River, with all imaginable Convenien-
cies

cies belonging to it; it has double Chimnies, huge Coppers always on the Furnaces, a great Pipe distributing Water by several Cocks into the Coppers, either Hot or Cold at command. He has Ten Washer-women who commonly wash at the River, and bring the *Linnen* to be drawn and dry'd at his House and Garden. The *Comptroller* delivers to this Undertaker every *Monday* Morning all the foul *Linnen* of the House (except the *Infirmeries*) that was soul'd the Week before, whereof they both keep exact and particular Accounts; all which he returns again clean to the *Comptroller* every *Friday Night*, and are put up on Shelves in the *Comptroller's* Apartment, having Two or Three great Rooms for that purpose, and afterwards he distributes the same.

The *Refectories* have twice a Week, *viz.* *Sundays* and *Thursdays* clean Table-Cloaths; the Soldiers have a clean *Napkin* but once a Week, who receiving the clean one, delivers back the foul. In *Winter* they have change of *Sheets* and *Drawers* once a Month. In *Summer* once in Three Weeks: *Shirts*, *Cravats*, *Handkerchiefs*, *Secks*, and *Night-Caps*, once a Week.

ART.

ART. XII.

*Of the Statutes and Constitution of
the Royal Hospital of the Invalids.*

THE *Statutes* and *Regulations* we are going to Treat of, being the Result of the *Councils* and *Deliberations* that were held, and are still held from time to time in this *Royal Hospital*; and the order observed in those *Assemblies*, making the chief part of these *Regulations*; it is not amiss to speak something of those *Councils*, of the Persons who compose them, of the time they are held, and of all that is done there.

There are General and Particular *Assemblies*; *Councils* that simply regard the Civil *Affairs*, and others for the Criminal; and both are held by the King's Order, and by the Care of the *Administrator-General*.

The General *Assemblies* are held in presence of the *Administrator-General*, of the *Directors*, the *Governor*, the King's *Lieutenant*, and of *Several Officers*, who by their Employment have a Place, of whom we have already given an account; besides those, the King has named a great many other Persons to Assist at those *Councils*,

K as

The Government of the

as the *Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, the Serjeant-Major of the French Guards, and others mentioned in the Edict of Establishment*; for as this Hospital is designed for all his Troops, so their Chief Commanders are to contribute, according to their Prudence, towards the Framing of *Statutes, Rules, and Orders, necessary, as well for the Jurisdiction, Policy, Discipline, and Correction of all the Inhabitants of this Hospital, as for the Administration and Oeconomical Management of the Revenues belonging to it.*

Weekly Councils.

Every Saturday a Council meets, at which do Assift the Directors, the Governor, the King's Lieutenant, the Major of the French Guards, and other Persons named by his Majesty; and there the Officers of the House give an account of the Review of the Soldiers, of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expences they are at. The Provost Marshal with his Archers is to attend to keep the Door of the Hall where the Council meets, and to let in the Officers and Soldiers who in the Week have presented themselves to be admitted into the House. They call in those whose Employments or Professions contribute any thing to the Profit and Advantage of the House, as the Master Butler, Master Cook, the Porter, the Barber, the Butcher,

the

the *Upholsterer*, and others, to give an account of their respective business; at the close of the *Council*, after that all things are Examined and Regulated, they make a *State* of all that has been used and consumed in the House during the Week, as also a *State* of the *Invalid Officers* newly received; the *Directors* and *Governors* Sign this *State*, whereof an Extract is made and sent to the *Administrator-General* to inform the King.

Another *Council* is held at the begining of every Month, which makes a *Recapitulation* of what has been done at the four preceding *Councils*, and thereunto they add what is new, with the same formalities mentioned before.

At every *Quarter*, or *Three Months* end, another *Council* is held, where likewise a general *Recapitulation* is made of all that was done during that time, and a *State* of all that has been Furnished and Expended, or Paid during that *Quarter*, for the *Works*, *Entertainment* and *Appointment* of Officers who Eat in the House. And at the beginning of *every year* there is a *General Council* held, where the *Administrator-General* presides himself, accompanied by all those Named by his Majesty. There the *Treasurer* and *Receiver-General*, in presence of all the *Assembly*,

Reads aloud the *State* of all that has been done since the last *General Assembly* till that day ; and whilst he is Reading all those *Sums* he has Received, and the Payments made by him , the *Administrator-General* sees if the *Receipts* he has, and his *Disbursements*, are conform to the Stated Accounts that were sent him every Week, and to the *Vouchers* he produces for it.

*Martial
Councils.*

Lastly, Besides all those *Councils* which relate only to the *Civil Affairs*, there is another held upon accidental Occasions, and as need requires, which is a *Council of War* for *Criminal Affairs*, and to Punish the Guilty, or Convict of any Crime, whether Officers or Soldiers. This *Council* is called by Order of the *Administrator-General*, upon notice given him by the *Directors and Governor*; who thereupon chuses, joyntly with the *King's Lieutenant* and the *Major*, a certain number of *Invalid Officers* of the most considerable amongst them ; where after having heard the report of the *process* commenced at the suit of the *Major*, and the Delinquent being *Interrogated* upon the matter of fact laid to his Charge, and upon the *proofs* and *depositions* laid before them, they pass sentence by *Plurality of Votes*, which the *Provost-Marshal* is careful in gathering; and

and upon that, the Sentence is executed without any Appeal.

A R T. XIII.

*Of the Entertainment of the Invalids.*Sect. 1. *Of their Lodging.*

EVERY body knows that the Entertaining and Keeping of a man, consists in giving him *Lodging, Cloaths and Dyet.*

What concerns the *Lodging* of the Superior Officers of the House, the same Lodging of the Officers. is proportioned according to their Quality and Employment, and consists of Apartments, Offices, Stables, Coach-houses, Gardens, and of other necessary Accommodations suitable to their Charge, such as the Governor, the King's Lieutenant, and the Physicians.

They that have lesser Charges, as the Major, the Secretary, Commissary, Comptroller, and other Commensal Officers, who have their Dyt in and from the House, have every one of them Two or three Chambers with a Chimney and a sufficient provision of Wood and Candles that the House allows each of them.

K 3 What

The Government of the

What concerns the *Invalid Officers*, they are commonly Two and two in a Chamber with a Chimney, Furnished with Two Beds, and Curtains to them of Yellow Serge; every Bed having a Paillass, or Straw Matrass, a Quilt, a Feather Bolster, Two Blankets, Two Sheets, and other necessary things. They have also Stoves in two private Halls, which serve to warm them; where Fire is kindled from the First of November to the last of March.

Their Beds.

The *Invalid Soldiers* have every one a Bed furnished in like manner, but that they have not Bed-Curtains, and are Lodged in a large Chamber Four and Four, or Six and Six, according to the bigness of it, having all the said conveniences.

An Upbosterer is obliged to look to, and to keep in good condition all the Furniture of these Chambers; and no Soldier can at any time have leave to be absent from the House, before the Serjeant of the Ward he belongs to has visited and exactly surveyed all the things that the *Invalid*, who has a mind to go out of the House, has had the use of, and certified the Major of the same, to inform the Governor that nothing is wanting of what should be there.

And

And in regard it would be a no less difficult piece of work to contrive Chimneys to all the Soldiers Chambers, than Chargeable to the House to supply them with that prodigious quantity of Wood they would require, therefore havethe *Stoves* placed in *Eight* large private *Halls*, *Halls with Stoves.* where there is always a great Fire kept all the Winter-time from *Six* in the Morning till *Ten* at Night; and there all of them come and warm themselves as often and as long as they please: Of those Eight *Stove-Rooms*, there are Two appointed for those who *Smoak*, lest they prove Offensive to others who cannot bear the Smell of *Tobacco*.

Every Soldier has his own *Bed*, his *Pewter Chamberpot*, which he must scour now and then; his *Pewter Pot* for *Waster*, a *Woollen and Linnen Night-cap*, a little *Chair* by his *Bed*, and a *Cord* nailed near his *Bed* to hang his *Cloaths* on, and a *Comb* allowed him by the House. Every *Chamber* is allowed Two or Three *Cupboards*, according to the number of *Beds*, with Two or Three Partitions to each *Cupboard*, every Soldier being allowed his own part or division of it, with his particular key to it, and here he Locks up his *Bread*, *Spoon*, *Napkin*, *Linnen*, and all his other *Impliments*. *Soldiers Chambers Utensils.*

To every *Chamber* there is but one *Key*, which they keep by Weekly turns ; the Keeper in waiting must not be out of the way, during his Week, without leave of his Chamber-fellows.

Sect. 2. Of their Cloathing.

*Cloathing
of the sol-
diers.*

The Cloaths the House Furnishes the Soldiers, consists of a *Black Hat*, a *Justa-cour*, or *Coat* of Strong *Blew Cloath* of *Berry*, a *Grayish Pair* of *Breeches* of the same Cloath, a *Chamois Leather Waist-coat*, a good Pair of *Gray Woollen Stockins*, and a strong Pair of *Shooes*; to those that have but one *Legg* or *Foot*, they give *Wooden Leggs* Garnished beneath with *Leather*, and *Felt*, that they may not easily slip or slide.

*New Co-
mers.*

To the New-Incomers, they give only Two Garnitures of *Linnen* at their first entrance, and the *Shooes* Eight days after their admittance, but they are not Cloathed till after they have staid Six Weeks in the House without going abroad, during which time they are like *Noviciats*, or *Apprentices*, and wear the Cloaths they brought with them from the Army, and are taught the Rules and Discipline of the House: The *Missionary Priests* Instruct them in the Prin-

Principles of the Christian Religion, and teach them to say their Prayers in the mean while.

There is no difference considerable made here betwixt the Cloaths of the *Invalid Officers* and the private Troopers and Soldiers, because they have the same sort of Cloaths, which ought to last the same time: If there be any difference, it is in this, that the *Cloath* is somewhat Finer and better chosen for the Officers, who have besides upon the Seams of their Coats, a small *Silver Galloon*, which makes all the distinction betwixt the Officers and Soldiers.

The Officers nor Soldiers may not, *None to be sold.* upon pain of punishment, sell, pawn, nor change their Cloaths, unless it be when the time is expired that they should last; after which they may dispose of them at their pleasure: And for this reason it is, and that the *Invalids* may be kept in due order and discipline, that the *Directors* have thought fit to order a general *Review* to be made every three months, to see and examin if every one has his garniture and *impliments* compleat and in good condition, or has made an ill use of, or embezeld any of them.

*Difference
betwixt the
Officers
and Sold-
ers Cloaths.*

The

*Time of
having
Cloaths.*

Stockings.

Shooes.

*Mending
their
Cloaths
allow'd.*

The Officers and Soldiers are allowed new Cloaths, that is, Coat and Breeches, once in Thirty Months, during which time they may, if they please, have them once turn'd and renew'd. Every Fifteen Months they are allow'd new lining to their Breeches.

Every Fifteen Months the Soldiers are allowed a new pair of Stockings, which are thick, long and strong, very well mill'd, knit, and made in the house; and in that time they are allowed to have them mended. Every six Months the Soldier is allowed a new pair of Shooes made of two strong Soals, a substantial Upper-leather, and of a strong broad and middle-siz'd heel; and at Three Months end they are allow'd a pair of strong Soals.

The Master Shooemaker is by agreement obliged to furnish all the Shooes at a Crown a pair, (the lowest rate of that kind of strong Shooes at Paris by 10 solz) having the Entry of all the Leather free from Taxes, he may afford it.

When their Cloaths want mending, or to be turn'd, their Stockings or Shooes to be soaled, they get the Comptroler's Order to the Tailor and Shooemaker to get the same done.

All

All the Soldiers Linnen is markt with the House-mark ; their Cravats are short, and of indifferent fine Linnen ; their Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Night-caps and Handkerchiefs are of a courser sort of about Sixteenpence the Ell ; their Sheets of a Cloath about Fourteen-pence ; the Officers Linnen is much finer.

Sect. 3. *Of their Diet and Nourishment.*

As for the Diet and Nourishment of *Invalid Officers* ; the *Invalid Officers*, who are at present (viz. An. 1682.) about *Tables*. One hundred and twenty, have their Refectories apart, as we said before, and different Tables, which are of an *Oval Figure*, with moveable Seats ; every Table has *Twelve Covers* or Napkins, with a *Silver Cup*, a *Spoon* and *Fork* markt with the Arms of the House to every one of them.

Every Table, on *Flesh-days*, is served *Dinner.* at *Dinner* with three great *Pottages*, accompi'd with an *Entremess*, and two great Dishes of *boil'd Meat* ; after which they have a *Desert* according to the Season. They have each of them a white Loaf of Nine Ounces, and a *Chopin* or Pint of *Wine* at every Meal.

At

*Supper.**Fasting
Days.**Lent Diet.**Allowance
of Bread to
the Officers.*

At Supper they have Two Dishes of *Roast Meat*, a *Ragouſt*, a *Salat* and *Desert*.

On Fasting Days they are served with *Fish* and other things in the same plenty ; and every morning they have carri'd them into their Chambers for Breakfast a *Demi-pint* or *Half-pint* of *Wine*, and a little *Loaf* of *Four Ounces* to every one.

In Lent they are served at *Collation*, or Supper, with three or four sorts of things at a time. It is to be observed, That the Officers are to have *Twenty two Ounces of White Bread* a day apiece ; but in regard that the Loaves appointed for Dinner and Supper, that should Weigh *Nine Ounces* apiece, weigh not above *Eight*, because of the rebate and waste of having reduced the Loaf, which heretofore they used to receive entire, or divided into Three parts, into three little entire Loaves, for the greater decency, neatness and conveniency of every one : and to shew that they have more than sufficient, there remains after every Meal above Ten or Twelve Pound of Bread in Fragments, which the Servants waiting in the *Refectories* carry away when the Officers are gone out of them, and are made use of in the next *Portages*.

There

There are about Sixty *Commensals*, or Persons, who have their Diet in the House, whereof the Chief Officers are treated as to their Diet and Nourishment at the same rate, and with the same plenty that the Invalid Officers are; and the rest of the *Commensals*, or *Domestick* and *Menial Servants*, have a Pound and a Quarter of Meat, Twenty two Ounces of Household-Bread, which they call *Pain Bis-blanc*, and Three Demi-septiers, or Half-pints of Wine apiece a Day.

And as for the *Invalid Soldiers*, they are about Four or Five hundred in each Refectory, where every one has his Place and Portion appointed to him. They have every one a Loaf of *Demiblanc*, or Household-Bread, weighing Forty four Ounces for Two Days, a Demiseptier of Wine to Dinner, and as much to Supper, a small Measure of Salt every one of them, and a pound of Meat a day.

They are served in Dishes or Messes of Four and Four; two pound of Meat to Dinner, and as much to Supper, and in proportion to Three, to Two, to One, when there happen no more to a Mess. They have Boy'd Meat to Dinner, and at Supper Beef ala mode. Others

Dinner and Supper.

thers have *Roast Meat* every one in their turns. On *Fast-days*, except *Lent*, they have every one of them *Three Eggs*, or other things according to the Season.

Lent.

In *Lent*, they have on *Sunday* to *Dinner* a Dish of *Salt-Salmon*, or *Salt-Fish*, or *Barrell'd Cod*. And at *Night*, a Dish of *Beans*, or *Pease*, Four to a *Mess*, with a *Herring* to each. And for *Collation* or *Supper* on *Fast-days* they have a Quarter of a pound of *Cheese* every one. And as they fast not but on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, of every Week, the *Four Seasons* and *Vigils*; all the other days of *Lent* they are served with a Dish of *Beans*, or *Pease*, or *Lentiles*, with Four *Herrings* round it, to Four of them for a *Mess*.

Four Feasts
in the Year

Every Year they have *Four days* of *Great Festival* and *Regal*, viz. The *Feasts* of *St. Louis*, *St. Martin*, the *Twelfth day*, and on *Sbrew-Tuesday*, on which Days they have a double Allowance of every thing, and the Officers are treated more splendidly than ordinarily.

ART.

A R T. XIV.

Of the Exercise of the Invalids.

TO hinder the Soldiers from *Illness* and *Laziness*, all manner of Encouragement is given them to work for their own Profit and Advantage, and to reap such gain from their Labours, as may fix them with the more Affection to the House, and enable them to provide for the Maintenance of their Families when they happen to be in want. Wherefore the Founder has very wisely provided a Remedy against all the Disorders that *Idle*, *Wandering*, and *Lazy Soldiers* are liable unto, by appointing several sorts of *Exercises*, *Trades*, and *Manufactures* to be practiced in the House; all which may be reduced unto Three Heads, viz. Of *Devotion*, *Military*, and of *Arts and Trades*. As to the first, which is the *Exercise of Devotion*, we have spoken of already at large in treating of the *Spiritual Government* of the House.

*None to be
Idle.*

Sect. I. *The Military Exercises.*

Tho the *Invalids* do not practice all their *Military Exercises* with that *Pains* and

Guard.

and *Fatigue* they were wont to do heretofore in the Armies, yet some of them are regularly performed here. Those who are the least infirm and disabled amongst the *Invalids*, are chosen out, and of them Five and forty Companies are formed, each Company consisting of Twenty five Soldiers, whereof Two are *Sergeants*, commanding; Two are *Corporals* to place the *Centries*, and Two are to assist them, and Two more are to go the *Rounds* every Night according to the Post of every Company, and the remaining Seventeen are those that do Duty.

Time of being on Duty.

Every *Week-day*, that is not a *Holiday*, they make a Detachment of Five of those Companies at half an hour after One in the Afternoon, to go and Mount the Guard; and on *Sundays* and *Holidays* at a Quarter after One to give them time to assist at Divine Service, and to relieve the other Five who are to come off the Guard.

Where Guards and Centrines are placed.

Of those Five Companies, there is one commanded to the *Cors-de-Garde* of the *Anti-Court* on the Highway, and the other Four are in the *Cors-de-Garde* at the *Royal-Gate*: They all receive Orders from the *Major*. The *Captain* of the Company that is at the Gate of the

Anti-

Anti-Court, keeps his Post all day long, and does not retire till about the Evening, unless he has orders to the contrary: But of those Four *Captains* who are upon the Guard at the *Royal-Gate*, one of them is obliged to keep at his Post Twenty four hours together, except when he goes to *Dinner*, or to *Supper*, and is to answer for all that passes at his *Cors-de-Garde*, whilst the other Three *Captains* go to take their Rest at Night.

Sect. 2. *Of the Arts and Trades practised in the Royal Hospital.*

And as concerning the *Mechanick* Trades that are exercised in this *Royal Hospital*; it seems they had a mind to put that into practice here, which we read of in the Ancient Writers of the *Egyptian History*, where there was a Law, by which all the Subjects and Strangers dwelling in their Kingdom, were enjoyned to get themselves to be registred by the *Governors* of the several Provinces, and their *Qualities*, their *Abode*, the *Goods*, and *Employments* of every one of them to be set down. For as soon as they had settled the *Manufactories* in the House, several *Review's* were made; *Encouragēment.*

made; and after having carefully examined and enquired into the *Strength*, *Skill*, *Inclination*, and *Profession* of every one of the Soldiers, Orders were given for providing all necessary things, and according to the *Genius* and *Capacity* of the *Invalids*, so were they employ'd and set about those several Works and Trades that were prepared for them in the most convenient Places and Manner that could be devised in the House.

*All things
prepared
for Work.*

The *Intendant*, or he who is chiefly concerned in the *Manufactures* that are wrought in the *Hospital*, had Orders to provide all the *Machines*, *Frames*, and other convenient and necessary Instruments for all sorts of Work. And the Treasurer of the House had Orders to advance all the Money, and to settle a sufficient *Fund* for buying all the Materials for the *Manufactures*.

The Succes.

By those encouraging Means, the *Invalids* have very successfully applid themselves to several Trades, and made a very advantagious Gain by them. The King was so well pleased with the Progress of this Affair, and their Performances, that for a further Encouragement of their Zeal and Attachment

*Encourage-
ment.*

ment to the *Manufactures*, he will have them to be employ'd in all the Work of the House, in paying them the same Rates that are given to Strangers; and that they may freely put off their *Pieces of Manufactury* at *Paris*, or any where Abroad to their best Advantage. They have already made a great many *Bales of Woollen* and *Linnen Cloath*; many *Bales of Cloaths*, of *Shoos* and *Stockings*, and of *Linnen* for the *Cloaths for the Army*; insomuch, that the Merchants in *Paris* have their *Shops* and *Magazines* now filled with their *Manufactures* and *Goods*, which brings the *Invalids* a very considerable Profit for their Labour. The King himself every time he comes into the *Hospital*, has honoured them with his Approbation of their Work, and has commanded some certain Works to be done by some of them, namely, a noble Suit of *Tapiftry Hangings* for the *Council-Hall*, after the *Levant* manner, according to a noble and curious Design that was made by a Great Master, where one sees a great Number of *Trophies of Arms*, and other *Military Atchievements* raised to the Glory of *Lewis the Great*. And the last time he was in the House, they shew'd him some Church-Books cu-

riously Bound and Wrought by the Maim'd *Invalids*, which pleased him so much, that he desired they would make him a Set of such Wrought-Books for his Chappel at *Ver-Jailes*.

In fine, when the Soldiers are once settled in the House, they may betake themselves to what Employment or Trade they please, there being Work and Encouragement for all such as do not love to be Idle within the House it self. And those that do not love Work, do often complain of the great Scarcity of Money that is amongst them, for the House gives no Allowance of Money to any of the *Invalid* Soldiers; and 'tis their own Fault and Laziness that they do not make honest Shifts to deserve some. For they who diligently follow any Trades, either by Working at Home or Abroad, do make up good Sums, by which they Maintain their Families if they have any. And if they have not a Wife nor Family, they may Marry if they have a mind to't, providing the Consent of the House be first obtained; for the *Provost* does inform himself of the Circumstances of the Parties that are to Marry, and what the Woman is, and then

Advanta-
ges by
Working.

then makes the House acquainted with it, in order to the obtaining of their Consent.

They that have had no Trade, tho' well advanced in Years, do here endeavour to learn one, even sometimes to Read and Write, there being *Invalid* Masters in the House for that purpose. Others take up with other sort of Work; some follow harder, some easier Employments, some you shall see very busy in making of *Bellows*, some *Stoppers* for *Bottles*, some *Fossets* for *Barrels*, and other *Vessels*; some spend their time in making of *Pens*, others in making *Larding-Pins*; some are busy in making *Allumets* or *Matches* for *Tinder-Boxes*, some are allowed the liberty to go and help to *Plow*, some to *Dig*, others to *Build*, to *Ditch*, to *Fence*, to *Weed*, and to *Water* the Neighbouring Gardens.

Besides these, there are a great many other more substantial and gainful Trades practised in the House, such as making *Silk-Hangings*, with all sorts of Figures and fine Pictures in them; all sorts of *Tapistry-Hangings*, *Silk-Stockings*; all sorts of *Ribbons*, *Crapes*, *Tabbies*, and all sorts of *Silk Stuffs*; some *Card*, some *Weave* either *Silk* or *Wooll*;

Sorts of Work.

Silk-Manu-factories.

some are *Goldsmiths*, others *Tinkers*, *Shoe-makers*, *Coblers*, but the greatest number of all is that of *Taylors*, there being above Five hundred of them in the House, they soon learn this Trade, and are paid by the Master *Taylor* Eight-pence for every New Coat and Breeches they sow, which is a considerable Gain at the Years end. Every Soldier is allowed Eight-pence for every pair of Shooes he sows, and Four-pence for every Pair of Soles.

Five hundred Taylors.

Shoemakers

Stocking-makers.

Trades in Private Rooms.

All the *Stockings* used in the House, are Knit and Made there, and the Soldiers are paid by the Undertakers Fourteen pence for every Pair of *Stockings* they Knit; and sometimes a Soldier will Knit three *Stockings* in a day, and so earn One-and-twenty pence, which is lookt upon as one of the most profitable Trades for a Soldier of all that are exercised in the House.

Some of those *Trades* are exercised in the Soldiers Private Rooms, if there be no Publick ones allowed them; and Four or Five of them, with the Officers leave, joyn in together; they are allowed all necessary Conveniences for their Encouragement. For the *Crape* and *Silk-Weavers*, they have a long and large

large Room allowed them, where their *Looms* and *Frames* are set up. As for the other *Weavers*, they have a long and large Cellar, where in *Summer* especially, they are about Two or Three hundred very conveniently seated at their Work. For the *Paris* Merchants, and most Tradesmen can generally get their Work cheaper done here by the Soldiers, than by the ordinary Workmen of the Town or Country. And the House is glad to keep, as much as is possible, the Soldiers from Idleness, and to see them benefit themselves as well as they can in those ways of Industry and Profit. In a word, nothing of a Trade can want Work in this House.

And to any observing Person, it is a matter of Wonder to consider with what Quietness of spirit, Contentedness and Modesty, without the least Noise or Confusion, all is here governed. Nothing so Complaisant, or generally so Civil to one another, as the Soldiers are; no Swearing, Whistling, Hooping or Hollowing, Gaming, Clamouring, Upbraiding, or Reviling one another, no not so much as speaking the least immodest Word, or doing the least unseemly Action. This is indeed

*Improve-
ment in
their Mo-
rals.*

a surprising Change wrought on Men naturally Brutish and Untractable, and bred up in all manner of Lewdness, Vice, and Debauchery; all which, under God, must be attributed to the good Order and Discipline of the House, and the due Execution of the Laws upon all Offenders, without partiality or conniving at the Irregularities or Disorders of any. The *Missionary Fathers* are not without their share of the praise of so commendable and astonishing a Reformation, who are not wanting in taking all imaginable Pains on them, and to form in them the Principles of Sobriety, Virtue, and Christianity.

ART. XV.

Of the Revenue and Incomes belonging to the Hospital.

First Fund. AS for the Revenue of this Royal Hospital, it consists of Three Branches or Funds. The First and Chiefeſt Branch is, the Funds of *Lyard par Liver*, (which is less than a Farthing out of every Twenty Solz, or Twenty-pence) of all the Money paid out by the King's Treasurer of War, either Ordinary or Extraordinary to all Officers and Soldi-
ers

ers in the King's Pay, and to those of the Artillery, and to any other paid out of the Fund set apart for the Charges of the War, and put into the Hands of the *Treasurers* aforesaid. So that the King's Gratuities and Bounties towards some deserving or poor Officers, paid by an Officer, call'd, *The Keeper of the King's Treasure Royal*, are not within this Deduction, and much less those that have no Relation to the War.

Some will have this Branch to amount yearly to the Sum of *Seven or Eight hundred thousand Livres*; this was the Computation that was made of it in the Year 1682. but now, since this last War began, it must needs amount to a much vaster Sum, there being then a kind of Peace, and not above Two thousand *Invalids* in the House, and now a very chargeable War of above Five years continuance, and above *Four thousand in the Hospital*. The *Treasurers* of the Fund set apart for the War, are obliged to deduct the aforesaid *Ljard* (which is almost equal to our Three pence in the Pound) being accountable for't, which as it comes to a Sum, they deliver in to the *Treasurer* of the House, without Fees or Deduction.

The

The Government of the

The Second Branch of this Fund consists of all the *Allowances*, *Pensions*, and *Subsistences* that those, call'd *Lay-Brothers*, heretofore received out of several *Abbies* and *Priories* in *France*; which that you may the better understand, you are first to know, that all *Abbies* and *Priories* in *France*, either founded by the Kings and Princes of the Royal Blood, or that are in the King's Nomination, were in times past, and until the Establishment of this Hospital, obliged to maintain, or keep, some one, some two disabled, or decrepit Soldiers, according to their Ability and Revenue; which is as much to say, as if the Soldier, or Soldiers, did hold the place of one, or two *Lay-Brothers*, (in *French* called, *des Religeux Lais*) according to the first Foundation of such an *Abby*, or *Priory*. And such Soldiers formerly, being no less glad to be at liberty to go about their private Affairs, and enjoy their full Liberty, than the peaceable and retired Monks were to be rid of the trouble of them, they commonly stipulated and agreed with the Soldier to pay him a yearly Pension of *One hundred*, or *One hundred and fifty* Livers, more or less, according to their Abilities and Income, who thereupon was free to live where

where he pleased. All which *Pensions* and *Allowances*, are now taken away from the Soldiers, and annexed to this House; every place of *Lay-Brothers* being now Tax'd and Valued at an *Hundred Livers* a year, Payable out of the said *Abbies* and *Priories*. And this Branch makes yearly a considerable sum; St. *Dennis's* Abbey was always Tax'd with two Places of *Lay-Brothers*.

The *Third* and last Branch of the Revenue of this House, consists of Three Heads: 1st. Of all the Hospitals heretofore appointed for Receiving of *Pilgrims*. 2^{dly}. Of all the Hospitals design'd for those infected with the *Plague*. And 3^{dly}. Of a considerable part of the Hospitals founded for the use and entertainment of *Lepers*, called *Maladreries*. The first, being of *Pilgrimage*, and for the relief of *Pilgrims*, is now almost out of use, are for ever annexed to this House. The Second, whilst there is no *Plague*, is with some restriction appropriated. And the Third only for one part, the other, together with the Hospitals of *St. Lazare*, being appointed and appropriated for the use and subsistence of the new *Knights of St. Lazare*, who are chosen out of the Maim'd and well-deserving Officers actually

*Third Fund
of Three
Branches.*

*First the
Pilgrimage*

*Second the
Sicknesses*

actually in Service. These Three sorts of *Hospitals* are very Numerous in *France*; the *Maladreries* especially, have good Revenues, intended formerly for such only as were infected with *Leprosie*; which Disease in former Ages being accounted no less common than Contagious, is now known only by its name; so that the *Infection of Leprosie*, as well as the *Itch of Pilgrimage*, is wholly ceased.

*Thirdly the
Lepers
Hospitals*

These *Maladreries*, by succession of time, and the ends ceasing for which they were at first designed and founded, have been within these 160 years last past, applied to several *Monasteries*, and other Pious Uses. The *Jesuits* of *Bourdeaux* alone enjoyed Fifteen thousand *Livers* a year of them, and so did other *Religious Houses*; and even many private men of Quality held them as *Church Livings* and *Benefices*: All which are now appropriated to the *Invalids* and mair'd, as I mentioned before.

And in regard that those former Appropriations to several *Monasteries* and Pious *Uses*, as aforesaid, were done by the Authority of the Prince, and according to forms of Law. Many therefore, notwithstanding

ing the King's Order, would not part with them without Law; some claiming a Lawful Right and Title; some standing upon *Prescription*; and others as *Absolute Benefices*, nor formerly *Maladreries*. The King therefore for these Reasons, and for the further and better discovery of all *Maladreries* within the Kingdom, past a Contract in the year 1668. to some particular Persons; who for the recovery of those Revenues from the several concerned Persons, Bodies and Parties, either Natural or Political, are to have for their Encouragement, and in consideration of their Pains, Care, and Charges, the first Five years Rent arising out of the *Maladreries*, to begin from the Payment of a considerable Sum, which upon the Passing of the said Contract, was paid by the said Persons to the King, as a Fine for their good Bargain. It is credibly reported, that these *Contractors* have been at above Sixty thousand Crowns Charges in Discoveries and Law-suits upon this business, which at first occasioned some disorder, and made great noise and clamour in many places of the Kingdom: But all was soon appeased,

peased, and now the matter is long since ended and settled to the King's Satisfaction, and answerable to his design.

This Branch is said to amount to a Hundred and fifty thousand Crowns of Yearly Revenue, or thereabouts.

These *Three* forementioned Branches are the Foundations of the Revenues of this House: If more be of late added, it's more than I have been able to learn. But at first this *Fund* served both for Building of the House, and for the Maintenance of the Soldiers; tho' its confidently reported, that by reason of the vast Charges of the Buildings, the mighty Expences of the *Church*, which is one of the noblest Models in *Europe*, and every way Magnificent, and other Additional Buildings since, and the number of the *Invalids* much increasing; the House about Sixteen years ago contracted a Debt of Fifty thousand *Livers*, which the King some time after caused to be paid out of his own Revenue. But I am credibly informed, That about Four or Five years ago the *Hospital* was in so flourishing a Condition, that they lent the King above Fifty thousand Crowns: Whether they
are

are in the same condition at this present, is much doubted, in regard of the vast numbers of Maim'd and Decayed Officers and Soldiers that of late were brought into the House, from the Armies in *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, that by much exceed their power of maintaining them. Upon the whole matter, about 15 years ago, 'twas thought that the Funds of this Hospital were so considerable, that they should not only be sufficient to answer all the Charges of the House, but also some private Pensions that the King will think fitting to bestow on deserving Military Officers. And for this reason, as also for the Honour and Credit of the Founder, it is, that this House, by the King's Publick *Edit* and *Charter* of Settlement and Constitution of it, was, and is made and declared, incapable of Receiving, or Purchasing by Legacy, or otherwise, any Rents or Lands, other than such as are near and adjacent to the House, and for the immediate Use and Conveniency thereof; and this the King himself hath already done several years ago not long after the Building was Finished, which

which was in Anno 1681. it being begun and finished in less than Nine years, all but the *Church*, which has not received the last Finishments yet.

ART. XVI.

Of the way and method of admitting the Invalids into the House, of the good Discipline and Rules they are to observe when received, and of the Punishments to be inflicted on the Transgressor.

AMONGST the Regulations made in divers Assemblies for the good Government and Discipline of the House ; these are the Chief,

I. Rules about being admitted into the House for Officers.

First to be capable of being admitted into the House in quality of Invalid Officers through Age, one must have served *Ten years* together in that Quality, or have served the same number of years as single *Cavellier*, or *Trooper*, and made four *Campaigns* in the *Gard du Corps*, or have been disabled in the Service.

For

For the *Soldiers*, they make no difficulties to receive them when they have been disabled in any occasion, and are able to give a good account of themselves, without having any regard to the time they have served : But if they have no Ailment, nor labour under any Infirmitie but that of Age , they must have served at least *Ten Years* together, and of late ; and give an Account of all the Actions where they were Engaged ; if not, some Money is given them, and they are Dismiss'd, and have Liberty to go into their own Country.

After they are received into the House by the *Council* that meets every *Saturday*, they must go and Wait on the *Major*, as is already said, to have their *Lodgings* appointed them , and to receive of the *Store-Keeper* the necessary *Linnen*, and of the *Comptroller* the other Accommodations whereof they have Need.

*What to be
done when
received.*

The *New-Comers* are obliged to stay Six-weeks in the House, without going Abroad ; that the *Missionary Priests* of the House may have time to Instruct them in the Principles of Religion, and that they may the better accustom themselves to all the Exercises and Duties of the House.

*2 Who are
to wear
their
Swords.*

The Government of the

Secondly, It is allowed all the *Invalid-Officers* as well as the *Domestick*, to wear their *Swords* at all times, and in all places, either within or without the House. But all the *Invalid-Serjeants*, *Troopers*, and *Soldiers*, are expressly forbid to come into the House with their *Swords*; or any other *Weapons*, neither are they to have any in their *Chambers*, upon pain of Confiscation for the first time, and of Imprisonment in Case of Relapse.

But as concerning the *Soldiers* that are form'd into Companies, it is allowed them to wear their *Swords* within the Precincts of the House, whilst they are on Duty.

Thirdly, It is strictly forbid to *Swear*, or *Blaſphemē* the *Hely Name of God*; and as this Crime is the most Detestable, so is it the more Severely punish'd; and whosoever is Guilty thereof, is set on the *Pillory* Three Days together, with an *Ignominious Paper* on their Foreheads for the first time; and if they happen to utter *Blaſphemous* things again, they are put there for a longer time; and for the Third Transgression their Tongue is pierced, and they stript of their Coats, and then disgracefully turn'd out of the House for ever: Sometimes for those Crimes they are ty'd Neck and Heels,

Heels, and then Imprison'd, and fed with Bread and Water for a Month; and after their Enlargement, they are put for a Month more to the *Water-Table* in the *Refectory*, during which time they are not permitted to go out of the House; all which Penalties are doubled, when they fall into the same Transgressions the Second time; and for the Third, they are turned out for good and all.

Fourthly, *Drunkennes*, and *Lying Abroad* out of the House, are forbid upon pain of *Imprisonment* for Eight Days in the Common Prison at *Bread and Water*; and afterwards Twenty Two Days at the *Water-Table*, which is placed in the middle of the *Refectory*; during which time, they must not think of stirring out of the House: For the Second time he is found Guilty of *Drunkennes*, or *Lying Abroad* without leave, the punishment is doubled upon him, with a *Fortnights Imprisonment* at *Bread and Water*, and *Two Months* at the *Water-Table*; and for the Third time the same is trebled: But if after that, they happen to Transgres, they are never permitted to go out of the House, and their Tickets are quite taken from them. The Wine that is Retrenched them whilst they are at the *Water-Table*, goes to the profit of the *Provost* and his *Archers*.

4. *Drunkennes,*
and Lying
Abroad.

M 2 Fifth-

5. All Steal-
ing and Sel-
ling, punishe-
d

6. All
Quarrel-
ling and
Debauche-
ry.

Whoring.

*Fiftly, It is strictly forbid all the In-
valids to take away, Steal or Sell any of
the Goods of the House, either that which
he is Intrusted with the use of himself,
or that which belongs to his Comrades ;
and others are strictly forbid to buy them,
upon pain of being Whipt by the Hand
of the Common Executioner, and Mark'd
with the Flower-de-Luce in Case of Re-
lapse.*

*Sixtly, It is forbid to use any Threat-
ening Words or ill Language ; to give the
Lye, to Quarrel, to Fight, to say or do
Insolent and Provoking things, upon pain
of Imprisonment, or being put into the
Stocks. As also to haunt or frequent Wen-
ches, or bring Naughty Women into the
House, upon pain of being put together
with the Woman so taken, on the Wooden-
Horse in the Anti-Court, in Sight and
View of all the House, and of all Passen-
gers ; for some Years ago the Provost
Marshal of the House having Apprehen-
ded a Soldier in a Scandalous place with
a Common Strumpet, he, assisted with Two
of his Under-Officers, brought them
both to the House, and there bare Head
and Face with their Backs ty'd to one
another, were they put on the Wooden-
Horse, as the Guard was Relieved, and
so continued in that Posture Four
Hours.*

Hours together, exposed to the View of all
Comers and Goers.

Seventhly, It is strictly forbid all Persons whatsoever within the House, ^{7. Selling} to *Sell Wine, Brandy, Tobacco,* or any other such like thing either within or without the House.

Eighthly, It is strictly forbid to do anything against the *Cleanliness* and *Sweetness* of the House, or to *Write, Draw, or Picture* on the *Walls* any thing, or to *Throw* out at the *Window* by Night or by Day, any thing of *Nastiness* or *Filth*, upon pain of being deprived of their *Wine* for one Month; this Penalty is Inflicted on the Chamber-fellows of the Transgressor, as well as on himself, if they do not give Notice of it. ^{8. All Un-cleanliness.}

To leave any *Dirt* or *Filth* in the Chambers, is forbid also on pain of losing their *Wine* for Eight Days, to all who lodge in that Chamber.

Nintly, It is not allowed to *Smoak Tobacco* in any other place, but those that are appointed for that use.

Tenthly, It is forbid to *Play at any Play* whatsoever, or in any Place, on *Sundays* and *Holidays* during *Divine Service*, on pain of being sent to Prison, to be fed with *Bread and Water* for three Days; or to have *Fire or Candle Burning* after

the last Retreat at Night , on the same pain and penalties ; or to carry into their Chambers any Vessels from the Refectories or Offices.

11. Beg-
ging or go-
ing to Baw-
dy-Houses.

Eleventhbly, It is Expressly forbid the Soldiers who have permission to go abroad, to Beg in the Town, or at Houses, or in any other places, on any pretence whatsoever ; to have any Commerce with Lewd Women, with Cheats , with Gamesters, or other Persons of Bad and Scandalous Lives ; or to go into Bawdy-Houses , or any Lewd and disorderly places, upon pain of being sent to the General Hospital , in manner as is more largely express in the King's Ordinance of the 28th. of January 1676. where it is said, that the Invalid Soldiers that cannot be brought to live in the good Order and Discipline observed in the House, or are taken asking of Alms in Town and Baulwick of Paris, shall be shut up in the General-Hospital ; neither can the Administrators refuse those that are sent thither by the Governor of the Royal Hospital of the Invalids, nor send them back without an express Order.

12. No ask-
ing or ta-
king of Mo-
ney.

Twelfthly, It is also forbid all the Invalids living in the House, to follow, on any pretence whatsoever, persons that come from Abroad, or Strangers; who out of Curiosity

riosity come to see the House, or to walk about with, and ask them any thing, on pain of a Months Imprisonment on *Bread and Water*. And to the end that this Regulation may the better be observed, the *Provost Marshal* is enjoyn'd to go and ride abroad with his *Archers* from time to time into all the places near the *Hospital*, to observe those who Transgress it, and to carry them immediately into Prison. And a *Soldier* who is found Guilty of Begging, is immediately turn'd out without Remission, and sent and convey'd to the *Hospital-General* of all the Beggars and Poor, where he is shut up with all those Common Beggars and Idle Persons that are taken up both in Town and Country, and there forced to work for his Livelihood, or Starve : Nay the Law in this point is brought to that degree of strictnes now, that the *Invalids* must not so much as offer at the least thing tending to, or sinelling of Beggary ; for which Reason they are forbid to offer themselves to shew the House to strangers, from whose Kindnes they may expect any Benevolence or Reward ; for they are not to take any thing when it is offered to them for their pains and going about with them to see the House : A Notable Instance of the strict

*Officer
turn'd out
for taking
of Money.*

*Officer pu-
nished for
taking a
Watch.*

Observation of this Rule appeared some years ago, when the *Marquis of Los Balbaces* the Spanish Ambassador was there to see the *Hospital*, one of the *Invalid Officers*, I think a *Captain*, was turned out of the House by *Monsieur de Louvois* for Receiving, after he had Conducted and Waited on the said *Ambassador* up and down the *Hospital*, and shew'd him all that was to be seen, a *quadruple d'Espagne*, (*a Four-pistol piece in Gold*). The Rules of the House are very strict also about *Stealing*, for neither Officer nor Soldier is Exempted from punishment when found Guilty of it; for a *Lady* having out of Curiosity come one day to see the House, went accidentally into one of the Officers Chambers, where having taken out her *Watch*, she forgot to put it up again; the Officer took it into his Possession, and restored it not; whereupon Publication was made in the Church, That whosoever had found the *Watch*, should Restore it: The Officer was discovered to have it, upon which he was Condemned to be degraded, that is to say, to Eat with the Common *Soldiers*; which he refusing to do, was immediately turn'd out.

But if any of the *Soldiers* has a mind to go and leave the *House* for good and all,

all, the *Directors* are made acquainted with it ; and the Person desirous of leaving the *House* is Mildly Examined by them , and ask'd what reason he has to do so ; whether it be upon some Discontent , or ill Usage , or for want of having his due Allowance , or for any severity of any of the Officers ? This Examination is made by the *Directors*, who for fear of any Rashness or Unconsiderateness in an unthinking *Soldier*, commonly endeavour to persuade them to stay, which if they absolutely refuse to do, then at parting they give each *Soldier Five Crowns* towards their Journey, leaving them, besides, all their wearing *Cloaths*, and one Suit of *Linnen*. To Strangers, as *English* and *Germans*, and to such as had long Journeys to make, formerly more was given, tho' not exceeding *Eight Crowns* ; but now five is the fixt Allowance for all. The Prudence and Discretion of the *Directors* is Remarkable in this , that fearing in such Cases to let loose into the World so many ravenous Wolves or wild Boars, they first Examine their *Comrades* and *Chamber-fellows* about the Life and Conversation of those Men, which if found to be bad and uneasy, it is then endeavoured by all means both fair and severe to reclaim:

*Rules ob-
served a-
bout dis-
missing
the Soldi-
ers out of
the House.*

claim them before they can have leave to quit the House , which none must presume to do without the Governor's leave and Paſs, Seal'd with the Seal of the House, under the penalty of being proceeded against as a Deserter.

But such as will, may also return to the King's Service for good and all, without any limitation of time , as sometimes above a hundred do in a Year; and if for a limited time they have leave , and yet fail to return against the time appointed, the Governor fails not to Issue out his Letter to the Commander or Commanders of such Soldiers, requiring them or him to dismiss them home ; which Order is punctually compli'd with, without any further Trouble.

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